

## THREE CANDIDATES EMERGE IN RACE FOR PRESIDENCY

Choice Lies Between Feng,  
Tuan And Hsu  
Shih-chang

TUAN STRONGEST

Has Japanese Backing, But  
Hsu Is Supported By  
Liang Shih-yi

Little as anybody may realize it, or care, China is now in the midst of a presidential election. Far from as that election is, and there have been times when it has been more tragic than farce, it is nevertheless serious in its import, for out of it may come almost anything, even another upheaval such as China has not had for at least a year.

For some weeks an election of members of parliament has been in progress. In that election not a handful of even educated Chinese has taken any interest, but the next President of China is to be elected by those members some time within the next ten weeks. For the new President is to be inaugurated by October 10.

The coming election has dominated every other political consideration in Peking for some weeks. It has been the principal underlying motive for many of those acts of the Peking cabals that have so thoroughly shocked foreigners and Chinese alike—the opium deal and the impending resumption of the vice, the bartering of the country's birthright to Japan in exchange for Japanese money, the whole carnival of corruption besides which the worst of the Manchu days seem pure.

Perhaps No Election At All

Before analyzing the forces that stand out in the election it may be important to point out that there may not be any election at all. There is a small element that, partly for sincere reasons and partly because it has nothing to gain by an election now, is seeking to have the whole thing put off. One reason given for this is that a large part of the country has had nothing at all to do with the parliamentary ballot; the Southern provinces will not be represented at all and in more advanced centers like Shanghai a majority of those eligible to vote have ignored it. A more important reason is the possibility that the supporters of the losing candidates will refuse to recognize the winner and that an upheaval worse even than those we have already had in the last few years may be threatened. In that case the issue may just be dodged and the election put off.

The campaign, if it may be dignified by that term, has resolved itself into a contest of three candidates: President Feng Kuo-chang, Premier Tuan Chi-jui and Hsu Shih-chang, once premier under Yuan Shih-k'ai. The issues represented by the three candidates are, fundamentally, the desire of the adherents of each to share the rich plunder of contemporary government in Peking. There are, of course, some other differences: Feng is supposed to be for compromise with the South, Tuan for war to the end and the crushing of the South and Hsu against the militarists. But these are negligible differences, because they would be forgotten under any real stress.

Money To Decide Issue

Not only are the issues unimportant in the campaign; they will be equally so in determining the result. What will be the determining factor is cash; it may not be an exaggeration to say that the race is a race between money-bags. And in each case the bag is deep. It can be authentically stated that at least one candidate cost \$200,000 to Shanghai for use in this region in purchasing votes for parliamentary candidates. There is no doubt the others are spending equally much.

So far as the strength of the three candidates can be gauged, Tuan Chi-jui seems at this time to be likeliest to succeed. For one thing, he has the support of the Fuchins, the extreme militarist element. Strongest of these is Hsu Shih-chang, the stormy petrel of Peking (stormy petrel, in fact, everywhere, except within a hundred miles of a battle). In addition to Hsu are Chang Tso-lin,

(Continued on Page 2)

## French-Italian Drive In Albania Imperils Bulgarian Forces

Austrians Organise New Line Of  
Defense But Allied Ad-  
vance Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, July 11.—The newspapers which are giving attention to the advance in Albania point out that the immediate aim is to clear out the enemy in the mountainous regions south of the Semeti River and its tributary, the Devoll.

The Figaro, referring to the final aims of the advance, says that the occupation of Albania to the north of Lake Ochrida places the Bulgarian army in a dangerous position.

Italian and French troops in co-operation are continuing operations in Albania, where they are making important progress.

London, July 11.—(By wireless).—An Austrian official communique reports:

We have organized a new line of defense in Albania.

## ALL VILLAGE OF CORCY IS HELD BY THE FRENCH

Paris Announces 5,400 Prisoners  
Have Been Taken In  
Fortnight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, July 11.—The official communique issued this evening reported:

We increased our gains during the night on the outskirts of the forest of Retz, and obtained possession of the village of Corcy entirely, from Corcy station to the Chateau and farm of St. Paul. We took fifty prisoners.

Paris, July 10.—The local actions of the last fortnight have brought the French an appreciable number of prisoners who came in groups of fifty and 100 and sometimes more. Adding the number taken during this period by the French in co-operation with American troops, who particularly distinguished themselves in Belleau Wood and Vaux, the total amounts to more than 5,400 including 60 officers.

London, July 11.—Air Ministry official:  
An squadron of our aeroplanes bombed the railway sidings at Offen-burg this morning, and good bursts were observed. All our machines returned.

## SUBMARINES DEFEATED, JELICOE DECLARES

More Ships Being Built Than  
Sunk, More U-Boats Being  
Sunk Than Built

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 11.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, speaking at Southampton yesterday and referring to his prophecy last February that submarine would be defeated in August, said that ships were not being sunk as fast as they were being built, while submarines were being sunk faster. That was what he meant by the defeat of submarine. He was confident that the German losses would not grow less.

## KERENSKY AGAIN URGES ALLIES TO INTERVENE

Struggle Against Germany Must  
Be Continued On Eastern  
Front, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, July 10.—M. Kerensky spoke yesterday in Paris at a meeting, which was attended by numerous Members of Parliament. He recommended the intervention of the Allies to pursue Russian territory the common struggle against the Central Powers. He said that he came not as a member of any party, but as a citizen anxious to discuss the best means of rescuing his country from its present condition.

## Allies Join With French Of Shanghai Today In Annual Celebration Of 'Le Quatorze Juillet'



The New French Clubhouse, decorated for the national holiday. The Cercle Sportif Français' new home will be open in a few weeks.

## Review Of Military Units At French Park At 8 o'clock This Morning Will Open Day Of Festivity

Troops of the Allied Nations, marching in review before their Consuls at the French Park this morning will usher in the fourth war time celebration of July Fourteenth, the French national holiday. At eight o'clock seven units, representing practically every power fighting the Imperial Government of Germany, will parade as the opening event of the celebration of the 129th anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille. The French colors will have the post of honor and will receive the salute of the companies drawn up in battalion formation facing the reviewing stand while the band plays the Marseillaise. French Consul-General Willen will then deliver an address.

It is expected that several thousand people will attend the review this morning. The reviewing stand will seat 800 and enclosures have been roped off, offering vantage points for the anticipated crowds.

The review is to take place on the plot in the French Park where the match built for the Fete Trianon formerly stood. The reviewing stand is at the west side. Entrance to the Park may be made from Avenue Dubail or Route Vayron. No vehicles will be allowed to enter after seven o'clock this morning.

Capt. Schmitt in Command  
Capt. Charles Schmitt, head of the French Police, is to act as chief marshal and will be in command of the troops. His adjutant will be Lieutenant Roy.

The roster of the parade follows:

First Division.  
Marines from Doudard de Lagree, 16th French Colonial Infantry, one company.

Second Division.  
Europeans of the French Police, Servian Detachment, Polish Detachment.

Third Division.  
Company of Annamites, French Municipal Police, Lt. Le Bris commanding.

Fourth Division.  
Third Company, Annamites, French Municipal Police, Lt. Draud commanding.

Machine Gun Company, French Municipal Police.

Fifth Division.  
"A" Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

"B" Company, British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Scottish Company, two platoons under command of Capt. C. H. Rutherford.

Sixth Division.  
American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Capt. S. A. Ransom commanding. Lts. Olsen and Swan commanding platoons.

Japanese Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, two platoons, Capt. T. Yamauchi, commanding.

Italian Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Lt. V. Chieri commanding.

Portuguese Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, two platoons, Lt. D. M. Gutierrez commanding.

Chinese Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, two platoons, Lt. T. A. Zee in command.

Sikhs, Shanghai Municipal Police, under command of Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.

Following Consul General Willen's address, the parade will then march to the French Municipal Building, Rue de Consulate, where a reception will be held.

At 11.30 o'clock a reception will be

held at the French Consulate, when all the Allied Consuls will speak.

This afternoon there will be a concert at the French Club at 4.30 o'clock and at nine tonight there will be a concert in French Park. Moving pictures will be screened at the Park and at Boulevard Montigny.

At Verdun Gardens an entertainment, moving pictures and dancing will comprise the program, 50 percent of the admissions going to the French War Orphans.

There will be a special dinner, ball and musical program at Cafe Trianon tonight.

The special number of the Echo de Chine, to be sold for the benefit of the French war orphans is out this morning.

Picturesque Parade Last Night

The French procession was ablaze with color last night as a huge lantern procession wound its way through the main streets amid brilliant illuminations on the eve of the French National holiday. Thousands upon thousands of Chinese were jammed along the line of march and the spectacle was viewed also by a good percentage of Shanghai's foreign populace.

The marchers, with their lanterns, paper figures and flags, formed on the Rue du Consulat, proceeding east to the Bund and after passing the Consulate General turned back on Avenue Edward VII, looped about through Rue Montauban and passed on in a flashing stream between walls of spectators westward on the Rue du Consulat and Avenue Joffre to the French Park. Numerous bands made music and the French fire department, with apparatus gorgeously arrayed, formed a feature part of the parade.

The stretch along the French Bund and on other streets along the downtown course of the procession were especially colorful. The Consulate General was outlined in electric light with the shield of the Republic done in colored incandescents and the tricolor and Allied flags grouped along the verandahs.

Other brightly illuminated buildings were Butterfield and Swires, the International Savings Society, Cafe Trianon and many others upon which electric globes and bunting glowed in lavish display. Further up the Bund, in the Settlement, the front of the Bank of Indo-China was brightly arrayed with colors and lights in outline and in colored shields. A striking display was that arranged over the Cafe Trianon where a French battleship, with genuine smoke drifting from her funnels, vanquished a couple of German men-of-war, seen sinking in shattered defeat among realistic billows.

A great illuminated and be-flagged archway crossed the Quai de France just above the Consulate and for blocks away toward Nantao strings of electric globes lined the street.

Besides the spectacle of the procession there was further entertainment for the Chinese on the Boulevard Montigny where an open air cinema program was given.

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## Our Greetings To France 1789---July 14---1918

PROBABLY there is no country in the world where the mass of the people are richer than in France. The peasants are thrifty and save money, with which they buy land, homes and shares in the public funds. The people are lively, clever, industrious and in many respects are the most highly civilized on earth. Their tact, good taste and politeness are renowned. They love beauty in all its forms, and they give great encouragement to the writer, the musician, the painter and the actor. They see, more clearly than others, the art, beauty and happiness of life. Of all these things, and, indeed, of life itself, a brutal, treacherous and avaricious neighbor has attempted to deprive them. But, owing to their own valor and the greatness of their cause, which enlisted the whole civilized world's sympathy and support, this bestial attempt has been balked.

Therefore, President Wilson and our fellow citizens in the United States, and all over the world, are delighting today to do honor to the brave people of our sister Republic in which the pride of the Allies is immeasurable, their hope unbounded and their trust absolute. Our President will on this memorable day, as doubtless will also the respective leaders of the Allied Governments, express in moving and heartfelt words their intense admiration and deep sympathy for the people of France in this their time of grief and affliction and crisis.

France during these last four terrible years has passed through a severer test than has fallen to the lot of any of her great Allies, but her people can rest assured that the Allies will not cease to prosecute the war with all the vigor possible, until their land and that of the other Allies that is still over-run by the Prussian force is set free. And from its ordeal the brave Republic will emerge, invigorated and glorified, to resume again its great place among nations.

And Germany is learning too late that the country she beat so easily forty years ago, is today one that is to play a greater and more magnificent part in shaping the destinies of the future than she is, and that treachery and avarice can still be punished.

## ASK RIGHT TO TUNNEL STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR

French Want Concession As  
Part Of Paris-Dakar  
Railway Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, July 11.—The Orleans Railway Company has applied for a concession for the tunnelling of the Straits of Gibraltar in the furtherance of the scheme for running a railway from Paris to Dakar. The execution of the scheme would ultimately establish railway communication between London and Capetown when the Channel tunnel is built. Traffic facilities between Dakar and South America would be greatly improved.

## Wilson Thanks French For July 4th Courtesy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, July 10.—President Wilson has wired President Poincare as follows on the occasion of the Fourth of July celebration in Paris:  
"My countrymen are grateful and full of pride for the testimony of brotherly affection tendered them by the people of France. Let me express the hope that this accord augurs the final triumph not only of the rights of France and America but of humanity."

## WAR STAMPS GOING FAST

Postmaster Everett's last batch of United States War Savings Stamps, received less than two weeks ago, are going fast more than half of them having been disposed of to date. All told, something over 2,500 stamps have been purchased of this last lot of 5,000. A new supply of the miniature war bonds is expected shortly.

## KORNILOFF OFFERS TO LEAD AN ARMY AGAINST GERMANS

Willing To Recognise So-  
viet If It Will Fight  
Invaders

HELPPFORHORVATH

Japanese Support For New  
Siberian Government  
Comes To Light

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 11.—An undated telegram from Moscow states that General Korniloff has issued a proclamation declaring that he is willing to acknowledge the power of the Soviet, to command an army against the Germans and also to negotiate for allied assistance against Germany. General Korniloff states that he is near Rostoff with a large force and asks the population of the Don district to receive him as a friend.

Japanese Support Horvath

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Harbin, July 12.—General Horvath, assisted by the Japanese, is still negotiating with the Czechoslovaks at Nikolai. Japanese officials consider that an agreement is now likely to be reached. The Japanese support of General Horvath is obvious, which explains what appeared at first sight to be a risky venture, with the bridges in his rear destroyed.

Four thousand Cossacks domiciled in the region of Nikolai have joined General Horvath. They have hitherto held aloof, fearing that the Bolsheviks would destroy their homes.

It is reported that General Futroff, early in June, joined the Czechoslovaks in the region of Cheliabinsk with about 8,000 Cossacks. There are about 8,000 Cossacks in the Orenburg Government and 5,000 on the Bokharatashkent Railway. Generals Korniloff and Alexieff were reported in May to be on the borders of the Don and Stavropol with 12,000 ex-officers, while late in June it was reported that General Alexieff was moving northward to support General Dutoff, who is assisting General Alexieff and who succeeded General Kaledine.

The railway authorities here, acting upon instructions from General Pleshkoff, suppressed and sealed up the premises of the newspaper Trud yesterday evening, owing to the publication of the article in the paper yesterday, attacking General Horvath, and as a consequence the opponents of General Horvath are bitterly complaining of what they describe as an arbitrary and unjustifiable action.

Conditions In Vladivostok

Wiring on July 3, the Harbin correspondent of the Peking Times reports as follows:

"The first train from Vladivostok arrived this afternoon and all classes of people are delighted with the renewal of commercial relations between Vladivostok and Harbin."

"Reports from the Semenov front and all other places are that Bolsheviks have been completely overthrown in Western, Eastern and Central Siberia and that the Cossacks under Semenov and other are co-operating with the Czechoslovaks for securing the overthrow of the Bolshevik usurpation first in the whole of Siberia and then in Russia."

"The leaders of the various factions are endeavoring to establish a stable government in Russia which will re-establish connections with Russia's former Allies and tear up the so-called Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which means the disintegration of the Russian Empire."

"All Russian warships at Vladivostok have been disarmed by the Entente Squadron."

In regard to the policy of the temporary Siberian Government organized at Vladivostok by anti-Bolshevik elements following the defeat of the Bolsheviks, a Vladivostok telegram to the Asahi says the new Government intends to convene a Constituent Assembly as a means of restoring order throughout Siberia.

The flag adopted by the new Government is white and blue—white representing the snow of the Siberian plains, and blue symbolical of the



forests. The flag is indicative of the intention of the new administration to assume control over the whole of Siberia.

The new Government aims at freeing Siberia from Bolshevik rule without interference from outside nations, at giving work to the unemployed, and granting a general franchise with the ultimate object of making Siberia the finest democratic political organization in all Russia.

While pursuing this line of policy, the message adds, the Government proposes to take concerted military action with the Allies against Germany. The new regime is said to be rapidly winning popular favor.

### Three Candidates Out For President

(Continued From Page 1)

Ni Shih-chung, probably Chang Hual-chih and at this writing the Tschun of Chihli, Tiao Kun, though Tiao is always open to inducements and tomorrow he may be for Feng again.

**Japanese Support Tiao**

More important in Tiao's strength than the military support is the support of the Japanese. Tokio has plumped on Tiao ever since Tiao first clashed with Li Yuan-hung. It has been a profitable arrangement for both. Through it Tiao has retained power—at the cost of paying the nation's resources. And Japan—Japan has bought an Eldorado for a song. Of course, it is supporting Tiao; he is its Ailadin's lamp. It may be said parenthetically that Japan may also be giving some help to the other candidates, on the excellent policy of getting a ruin on each, but its first choice is Tiao: of all, he is the most profitable.

Tiao has, further, the support of Tiao Ju-lin, Minister of Finance. Tiao is nominally the Chief of the Chiao Tung clique and a subordinate of Liang Shih-yi, but actually he is building up a strong force of his own. Tiao, as everybody knows, has been the middleman between Tokio and Peking; the series of noxious loan deals have been engineered through him, with the encouragement and instigation of Hsu Shu-cheng. Tiao has long been recognized as completely pro-Japanese, and his strength is largely derived from that fact.

Such is Tiao's strength. It is also his weakness. For there is growing throughout the country a distrust of Tiao from the very fact of his obvious willingness to bind China with Japanese ropes that may have a powerful reaction against him. The respect there once existed for Tiao among both foreigners and Chinese is gone. Always it has been recognized by everybody that intelligence was not one of his marked characteristics and that he has always been under the thumb of others. But a rugged honesty and a steadfast patriotism have been attributed to him—and his actions of the last six months have belied that assumption. Tiao just now seems most likely to be elected—and that probably means Hsu Shu-cheng as premier, Tiao Ju-lin as Minister of Finance and Japan as absolute master—but the growing tide against him may be strong enough to frighten even the Tschun element, which is not conspicuous for its courage.

**Liang Backs Hsu Shih-chang**

If Tiao is defeated, the most likely winner will be Hsu Shih-chang. Hsu's strength has just one foundation—Liang Shih-yi. The God of Wealth is making a bid for return to power, for if Hsu is president he will be premier and actual ruler. Liang's followers say they have one-third of the votes of the parliamentarians. And they expect some support from Tiao Ju-lin. They say Tiao never committed himself to any one man—except Tiao Ju-lin—and that he will try to retain some hold on Liang's gratitude. Also Liang has just gone South to try to get some support from the Southern element, which he has been so assiduously wooing since his pardon. Whether he gets it is another question.

Liang is making his plea for Hsu on the ground that the military must be driven from power; that Feng and Tiao are equally bad and equally hopeless and that only a civil official, without the entanglements of the robber-chieftain Tschuns, can unite the country and keep it in peace. It is true that Hsu Shih-chang is notoriously a monarchist and that Liang was once exiled for his attempt to make Yuan Shih-kai emperor, and that there would be exquisite irony in a republican government headed by them, but then Liang claims regeneration and has made his plea for southern support on the ground that he has seen the higher light. Maybe he has, and maybe he hasn't; nobody knows but himself. But there are many in the Southern faction who say that his argument is a good one, that Tiao and Feng are hopeless and that at the very extreme Hsu could not be any worse. And Liang has given his pledge that he has not been mixed up with the Japanese deals and opposes them.

**Feng Has Least Chance**

Last, and least important, is Feng. As a President Feng has not been what might be called a howling success. He has reaped the harvest of all his years of trimming, of sitting on the fence, and he is weaker today than he was when he succeeded Li Yuan-hung. He is making a strong bid for the support of the moderates in the North and has sent emissaries—and money—to the Souh, but the reports of those in touch with the situation say he has not much chance. While it is true he has had no active part in the Japanese loans, he has made no effort to stop them, for the

reason that he is willing to let Tiao do anything that will make him unpopular, Tiao's downfall being his desideratum maximum in life. And it is also true that he has been mixed up with the opium deal.

And there you have the situation—only as it exists today, remember—in this most farcical of all national elections. It is not, it may be observed, a radiant situation; the choice is a poor one, it is true. What, in any eventuality, is the likelihood of a real peace, of a real effort to unite the country and to make some beginning toward getting it back on its feet after its saturnalia of chaos and outlaws? What about the future of China? Well, has China any future?

### Shanghai Observes July 14th Today

(Continued From Page 1)

rushed the work, it was impossible to finish the painting.

Visitors to the French Club today will see a renovated building, nearly doubled in size, costing \$100,000 and equipped for many activities.

A double entrance admits to the main hall directly in the center of the building. One entrance is from the French tennis courts and the other from Route Vovron. At the latter entrance is a porte cochere with a driveway for motor cars and carriages. The main stairway, which gives access to a suite of rooms opening on the terrace, is a la Royale style, elaborately decorated with pillar and wood panelings of the choicest Japan oak.

On the ground floor are the ladies' tea room, dining room, bar, large reading room, ladies' room, shower room, gentlemen's tennis room, bath and showers room and store room.

**Winter Garden Tea Room**

The winter garden tea room, cosily arranged for the comfort and convenience of lady members and guests of the circle, is done in trellis work, backed by light grey recalling the Trianon.

The dining room, opening into the tea room, represents a striking contrast to the latter. Of a rather severe style, its wooden dado and ceiling, with monumental mantelpiece, it is very attractive. A service will be maintained to cater for dinners and tiffin.

The bar, formerly the entrance hall, had been redecorated and refurnished with deep easy chairs.

What was formerly the "Salle de Fêtes" is now a large reading room where all the French and English illustrated papers and magazines are on file. The room has been repainted and refurnished. The style is Louis XVI.

The large dressing room for the male members of the club contains 400 lockers and in the adjoining room are eight tub and 35 shower baths of tile.

The theater, cardroom, billiard room and executive offices are on the second floor.

The theater will be one of the features of the structure. Seating 400, with a stage modeled after that of the Lyceum Theater, an orchestra pit, dressing rooms for the actors and all necessary accommodations for scenery, facilities are offered for the production of amateur and professional productions. The auditorium will have received special attention from the architects with regard to decorative and lighting effects. The seats in the auditorium may be readily removed, offering a spacious floor for dancing.

In the wood-paneled card room are 35 tables and there are six billiard tables in the billiard room.

**Building 350 Feet Long**

The entire building is 350 feet long and overlooks the tennis courts and lawn bowls. There are three tennis courts and 24 grass courts, two French bowling alleys and rinks for lawn bowls.

The building of the French Club is a remarkable achievement in Shanghai club history. But 13 years old, the Cercle Sportif Français has risen to its present position. In 1905, a group of men held meetings in the Hotel des Colonies and asked the French authorities for the use of the building used for military barracks. Tennis was the only activity of the organization, yet the membership jumped from 20 to 100 in twelve months. The club inaugurated the present building in 1914. Nearly 250 members were then enrolled.

Then came the war and the cessation of the club's progress. The renovated building which is open to the public today was planned, but member after member left for the Front. M. Bourgeat, who was president in 1914, was included in the early casualty lists and since then many members have given their lives for France. Nearly 100 are now fighting in the armies for la patrie. Dr. Fresson, president prior to M. Bourgeat, is at present a surgeon in the French army. Service overseas claimed many, but others were called for duty at Peking and Tientsin with French Colonial Detachments.

The spirit of the French nation is typified in the Cercle Sportif Français. Despite the added obligations incurred in supporting the war and war activities, the club in 1917 decided to rebuild and the work is nearly completed. In a few weeks, the formal inauguration will take place.

The committee includes Mr. H. Madier, president, Mr. C. Buy, secretary, Mr. L. Marthoud, treasurer, Messrs. R. Fano, L. L'on, P. Le Bris, A. Muguet, R. Marx, J. Beudin, J. Sauvayre, Charles Maybon, J. Prentice, M. Spelmann, W. B. O. Middleon, T. Predet, T. Elmore, L. A. Chiff, C. Buy, L. Parset, A. Chapoux, C. W. Potter, C. Smith and P. R. Tassot-Dupont.

All Allied nationalities are included among the 450 present members. Of these, 115 are ladies.

### ASQUITH PRAISES WILSON It's A Sure Cure, But A Costly One

Says He Has Concentrated Mind Of World On League Of Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—Entertaining Admiral Sims at the National Liberal Club last night, Mr. Asquith said that President Wilson had done more than any statesman to concentrate the minds of men on the league of nations, our dominating world wide aim whose practical embodiment was the most urgent constructive problem of international statesmanship.

Admiral Sims emphasized that the safe transport of a million American troops to Europe was due very largely to the British navy and mercantile marine. The submarine menace was now at an end. Admiral Sims said that he dined with the King on Tuesday. His Majesty, telling him of the reports from the western front, said it was impossible to exaggerate the influence upon the American forces of their success when fighting alongside the Australians. One Australian officer, when questioned, was most enthusiastic about the Americans.

Referring to some previous fighting when some American marines were badly cut up, Admiral Sims said that some of the wounded, when questioned, stated that they were a little afraid of the Boche before they met him but found the Boche were not stand up to fight man for man. He was good enough behind a machine-gun but afraid of cold steel.

### FAVORABLE EXCHANGE TO HELP FRENCH TRADE

Bank Of France, With Renewed Charter, To Be Commercial Instrument

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 10.—During the debates in the French Chamber of Deputies on the bill to renew the charter of the Bank of France for twenty-five years, the Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, declared that the value of French money had remained intact and that added improvement in exchange would result from the increase in exports after the war, and that then the Bank of France will be the best effective instrument toward this aim of helping French trade.

### CHEFOO BOYS TO ENLIST

Chefoo, July 6.—Messrs. Goodrich and Beck, two of the "Old Boys" of the C. I. M. School of American nationality, left here a few days ago for Shanghai. It is stated that they are offering for service at the front.

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One Entered Town Under Hot Fire And Reinforcements Helped Drive Germans Out

By Edwin L. James

With the Fighting Allied Armies in France, June 7.—In a six-hour battle with the Germans late last night and early this morning, the Americans captured Bourges, an important town, and on a front of six kilometers advanced their line a distance of two kilometers. This attack followed the fight of yesterday, when the Americans advanced and strengthened their lines.

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### ITALY'S FINANCES GOOD

Total Tax Receipts \$800,000,000, Doubling Pre-War Record

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"The Treasury Department reports Italy's financial situation as excellent, even though the Treasury has not received tax returns from the provinces of Belluno, Treviso, Udine, Venice, and Vicenza—the territory either occupied by the Austrians or in the military zone. The total receipts for income tax for 1917 and 1918 amount to \$39,000,000 lire (\$79,300,000), 200,000,000 more than they expected, and 9,000,000 more than last year. The superprofit tax on war industries will yield 442,000,000 lire, approximately 92,000,000 more than estimated.

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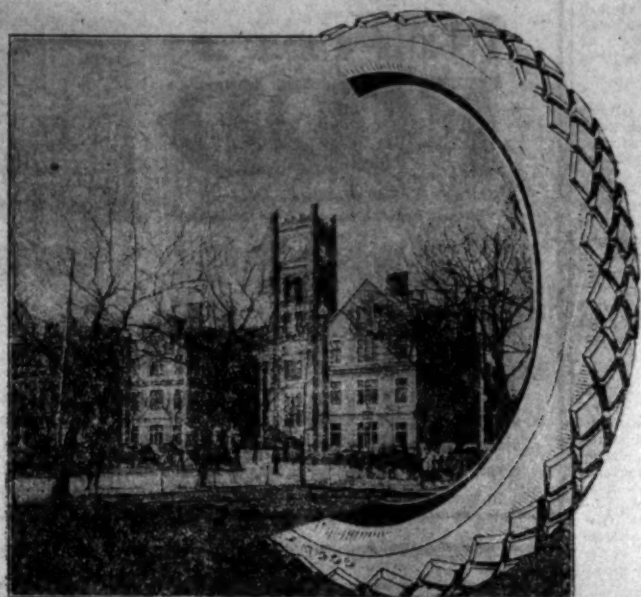
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**Are Speeding Into World-Wide Favor—WHY?**

BECAUSE MOTORISTS HAVE FOUND THEM STURDY, DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL

Being extremely resilient, they reduce engine effort and save gasoline. Safety and long wear are incorporated in them through the most excellent materials and workmanship

Let your next be GOODYEARS and you will find that they lead all others in MILEAGE and DURABILITY.

**GOODYEAR TIRES MAKE ANY CAR A BETTER CAR**

GOODYEAR TIRES may be obtained at All Service Stations, or by Telephoning Central 608.

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*Never before has the need for Economy been so Great as at Present.*

*Thousands of housekeepers are asking daily, "How can I save money without sacrificing comfort in Floor Coverings?" Congo-  
leum Rugs supply the answer.*

*They cost so little that you can have pretty, up-to-date floors in every room in your home at a total cost so small that it will surprise you.*

*Congoleum Art Rugs are made in patterns of exceptional beauty, and wonderful colorings, which you will not find in any other Rugs selling at so moderate a price.*

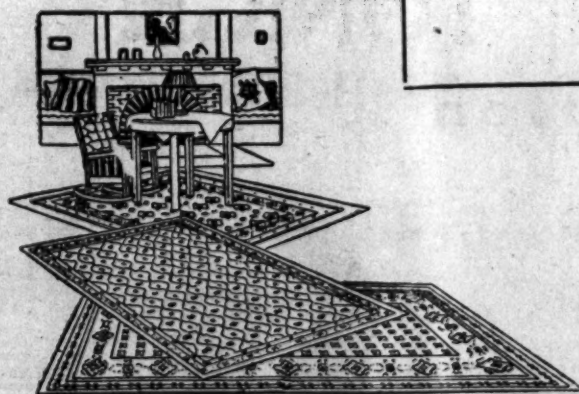
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**For Sale by all Dealers**

*If your Dealer cannot supply you, do not deny yourself the joy and comfort that these Rugs will give you, but write us and we will see that you are supplied.*

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## Ingersoll Radiolites

**TELL TIME IN THE DARK**

The hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolites are thickly layered with a new substance containing Genuine Radium. This substance glows brightly in the dark and lasts for ten years or more. Outdoors at night, or in the bedroom the Ingersoll Radiolite is a great convenience. Just double as useful as a Watch that shows time only in the daylight.

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Waterbury  
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Midget  
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**METALS** Nails, Tinplates, Bars, Angles, Sheets, Plates, Zinc Sheets, etc.  
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**Railway & Steamship Supplies  
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## HSIUNG HSI-LING MAKES REPORT ON FLOOD WORK

**\$4,000,000 More Needed For Relief And Conservancy, He Finds**

(From Our Own Correspondent)  
Peking, July 13.—During the past few days Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy for Chihli, has issued a very complete statement of the financial position of the work that has been committed to his charge, accompanied by detailed accounts of expenditure and income of each piece of work undertaken, and of the immediate needs in order that the work may be carried to a successful conclusion. In addition he has published, both in Chinese and in English, the text of a memorial to the President, asking the appropriation of further funds. He sets down the amount required at \$4,089,000.

The record of Mr. Hsiung's work in connection with flood relief and conservancy is an extremely interesting one. When the Government at last realized that something must be done for flood relief and conservancy in this province, Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling was appointed to the task of getting that something done. He set to work at once, and his appointment was entirely approved by the Diplomatic Body, which was sanctioning the release of certain money for greatly required work on the Hai Ho. On February 19, of this year Mr. Hsiung submitted a memorial to the President containing an estimate for work for which a further sum of \$5,000,000 was required. Eventually, there was available an item of Tls. 1,200,000 set aside from the Salt Gabelle surplus with the consent of the Diplomatic Body, earmarked by request of the diplomats for work on the Hai Ho, and the Government has doled out small sums so that the record now stands, so far as conservancy work is concerned, at an expenditure of \$1,068,768, with a balance in hand of \$140,973, exclusive of the Tls. 1,200,000 set aside for work on the Hai Ho, and standing in a separate account; whilst a sum of \$343,827 has been spent in relief work.

With a balance in hand of only \$140,000 there is an almost absolute certainty that the work will be obliged to cease forthwith unless assurance is forthcoming from the Government that funds adequate to serious work will be provided. Mr. Hsiung presents in his memorial a detailed estimate of what is required. The available income he sets down at \$189,000, and the estimated expenditures at \$4,278,000, leaving a deficit of \$4,088,000. He asks the President to see that this sum is assured. There is a strong feeling here that Mr. Hsiung's requirements should be met. Mr. Hsiung has amply justified his selection as director of this work. He has exposed attempts at squeeze; he has offered his job to anybody who

would take it, assuring them that there is no squeeze in it, and though at first there was strong opposition to him, as a non-Chihli man, because it was imagined that he was squeezing Chihli for the benefit of himself, it was quickly realized that he was doing nothing of the sort, and that under the system of accountability he had established the possibilities of squeeze had been reduced to the vanishing point. Since this has become clear the criticism has been considerably reduced, as nobody wants a job that has no squeeze in it.

The work already accomplished has been mostly preliminary to the adoption of a comprehensive scheme, and its abandonment at the present juncture would simply mean that it had gone practically for nothing. As Mr. Hsiung points out in his memorial, the floods of last year destroyed conservancy and drainage works that had taken six centuries to build up, and unless they are restored, or rather replaced by something infinitely better, there is going to be an annual state of flood here that simply means the economic destruction of the province within the next ten or fifteen years. The danger is, and it is a very grave one, that the present Government cares as little for the condition of Chihli in twenty years time as it does for the rest of China. Its motto, peculiarly appropriate in this instance, is: "After us the deluge." But strong expression of public opinion may accomplish something.

### Preachers Institute Meets In Hangchow

**120 Ministers Of Nearly Every Denomination Gather From Two Provinces**

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, July 11.—One hundred and twenty preachers, representing practically every denomination in this section, are in attendance on the Kiangsu-Chekiang Preachers' Institute now meeting in this city. This is the seventh annual meeting of this institute, all but one of which have been held on the beautiful campus of the Hangchow Christian College. The mornings and evenings are devoted to Bible Study, lectures and discussions of various forms of Christian work. Tramps to famous temples in the neighboring hills, swimming and boating in the Chien Tong River at the foot of the "College Hill" and other recreational features occupy the afternoons. Among the leaders are Dr. W. P. Chen of the Chinese Christian Advocate, Rev. J. Leighton Stuart of Nanking University, Rev. Joshua Vale of the Christian Literature Society, Mr. P. D. Chin of the Methodist Sunday School Board, Rev. Henry Moule of Hangchow, Rev. Zia Te-hai of Ningpo and others.

A students' conference conducted by the Y.W.C.A. has just closed a successful session which was also held in the buildings of the Hangchow Christian College. Eighty girls representing schools in Nanking, Yangchow, Kiang-

yin, Soochow, Shanghai, Sungkiang, Ningpo, Shaoching, Huchow, and this city, have been in attendance. The conference has been ably led by Miss Jane Ward, General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. of Shanghai.

### BRITISH PROGRAM GIVEN TOWARD ENEMY ALIENS

**German Banks Won't Be Allowed To Reopen For Ten Years After War**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—Speaking in the House of Commons today, Sir George Cave, dealing with the alien question, agreed that the continuance of enemy outrages upon humanity must reasonably and naturally affect the viewpoint from which we approached such questions, and public opinion must be taken into account to a reasonable degree.

The Government proposed to ask the Committee for each County to undertake a revision of exemptions from internment, in the case of men, and exemptions from repatriation in the case of women. Where an exemption is continued the reasons would be publicly available. Naturalization certificates will be reviewed and those issued during the war are not likely to be continued unless for good public reasons. Retrospective adjustment would be made that no name could be changed without a certificate from the Home Office.

Sir George Cave was unable to agree to the proposal summarily to discharge persons of enemy origin employed in Government offices, but he proposed that only natural-born British subjects will be employed there during the war unless national reasons justified exceptions.

The Government proposed that all aliens, besides enemy aliens, should possess identity books and be shadowed further steps to deport undesirable non-enemy aliens. He outlined further restrictions as regards enemy business, including the liquidation and winding up of enemy banks as soon as possible. This step will be of no good if the banks could be reopened after the war, as the German banks in the past were used as a means of obtaining British trade and connections, it will therefore be right to give them special treatment. The Government therefore proposed to legislate on the lines of the Non-Ferrous Metals Act, whereby no enemy bank could be opened in Great Britain for a term of years after the war.

### Million Dollar Factory Opens In Nantao Today

A million dollar weaving and dyeing factory, known as the Chi Ming Weaving and Dyeing Factory, will be formally inaugurated at its home on Nanloo, Pont St. Catherine, Nantao, today at 4 o'clock. The factory was started five years ago with a limited capital by Mr. Chu Wen-yi. A monopoly was granted on the following year by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Since then it has developed rapidly. Its products have won gold medals from the Panama Exposition, the Peking Exhibition on Native Products and the Nanking Exhibition. It has a branch factory in the Yinsiangkong village, Yangtse-poo, known as the Yung Yuan Machine Weaving and Dyeing Factory.

### News Brevities

The eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Pengkalan Durian Estate will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4.30 o'clock.

Yesterday was a public holiday in Manila, known as Red Cross Day. The day was proclaimed as a holiday by Governor General Harrison recently.

The meeting of the Advertising Club of China which was postponed on July 2 on account of bad weather will be held Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Wu Chih-hwei, of the Ministry of Education, will speak on the question of simplification of the Chinese written language and Mr. A. R. Hager will discuss the importance of advertising and technical education. The meeting will be open to the public.

The British Postmaster begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., for British Soldiers and Sailors from Messdames N. B. Ramsey, Grant-Wallace, W. R. Ward, E. Irvine, W. McIntosh, A. Swallow (Ningpo), Young Women's Christian Association, Rev. J. W. Crofoot, Rev. A. Moule (Ningpo), Major Hilton-Johnson, Messrs. B. Green (Ningpo), J. E. Edwards, W. C. Allen, S. H. Ward (Tientsin), W. Wanderleach, H. P. Wilkinson, J. H. McMichael, A. J. Hughes, H. C. Marshall, N. E. B. Ezra, J. Palmer (Ningpo), Butterfield and Swire, H. B. M. Postal Agent, Hankow, A.C.A., T.E.M. and Customs Library, Soochow (per J. Power).

Dr. A. M. Dunlap, formerly of the Harvard Medical School of China, who has been in the United States two years under a fellowship from the China Medical Board, has been appointed to the Department of Otolaryngology and Rhinology in the Peking Union Medical College. Dr. Dunlap will return to China in November.

Mr. Robert H. Kirk, Comptroller of

the Rockefeller Foundation, is visiting Peking with Mrs. Kirk. Mr. Kirk is inspecting the property of the new Union Medical College in Yu Wang Fu, San Tiao Hutung, East City.

Captain H. J. Hobbs, formerly of the China Navigation Company, has obtained a master's license in the United States and has been appointed Senior Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve.

The Japanese flagship of the seventh squadron, Chiyoda, with Rear-Admiral Yamaguchi, arrived at Shanghai Friday evening after a cruise along the Yangtze. She will remain here for a while.

Lieutenant W. N. Scott, of the Chinese Labor Battalion, has been promoted Captain. Captain Scott was formerly of Messrs. E. D. Sasson and Co.

E. Benck, a German subject living at 28 Kwengming Road, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with assaulting a Chinese amah on North Szechuen Road and beating her with a stick. He was cautioned and dismissed after pleading that he had only remonstrated with the woman because she allowed a dog to run unattended.

Two men and a woman, H. Elman, Traian Percu and M. A. Vatter, appeared before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday to answer to a charge of slandering Mrs. R. Silberman, British subject, living at 53 Broadway Terrace. One of the defendants is a Rumanian and the others are Germans. The case arose from a quarrel. The defendants were cautioned by the Court and were required to sign a bond to keep the peace.

A Chinese rice merchant believed to be a swindler wanted by the Hongkong police for securing \$7,633 by means of false pretenses and for whom a \$5,000 reward was offered several years ago has been arrested by the local police and appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday. He was remanded in custody pending word from Hongkong.

### DONG YI SCHOOL EXERCISES

The Dong Yi Helpless Girls' and Boys' School will close for its summer vacation Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock with a program at the French Municipal School. Thirty-four students who have successfully passed their examinations in English, Chinese and French will receive their certificates. There will be also a parade in military drill and a boxing contest.

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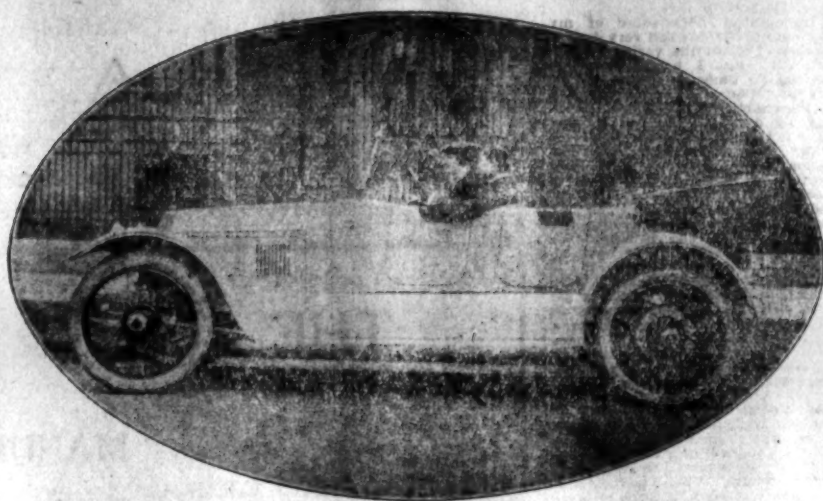
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## A Russian Plea For Intervention

### A Liberal Group in Petrograd That Proposes Joint Action By All The Allies To Bring Russia Back Into The War At Once

By Peter Platonoff  
(In The New York Times)

The New York Times is entitled to the thanks of all Russians and non-Russians who are friends of the cause of sane liberty in my unhappy country for the consistent advocacy of our viewpoint in the effort to find a just solution of our difficulties. Since my arrival in New York from Petrograd, on a mission explained below, I have observed the course of all the newspapers with great interest, and have papers with noted that The Times has constantly advocated the adoption of an attitude toward Russia on the part of the United States which I represent to be the most generous and at the same time the most promising to result in benefit to Russia.

My words interpret the minds of some hundreds of Russians among whom are painters, picture like myself, book writers, physicians, scholars, musicians, lawyers, politicians. We are committed to the doctrine of establishing in Russia a form of government which shall be of the people, for the people, and by the people. Out of the 150,000,000 inhabitants of Russia our little group includes merely hundreds. Perhaps among the friends who do me the honor to listen to me there are those who say to themselves "merely hundreds among 150,000,000." They waste their energy. Permit me to remind those friends that the American Declaration of Independence bears only fifty-six signatures. Our group in Petrograd is numerically several times stronger than were the authors of the never-to-be-forgotten document which signalled the beginning of the freest democracy recorded in history.

It is not how many are we, but what aim have we that is important. Let me state our aim. It is that a truly free Russia shall arise from the ruins of the tyranny which has fallen. It is that no Germany shall replace the Romanoffs or any other line of monarchs, Russian or foreign, on the Russian throne. It is that the Russian people shall by their ballots determine the form of government under which they will live.

Let me confess that our little group has its preference for a form of government for Russia. We would prefer that the Constitution of the United States be adopted as the standard law of our country; that our provinces be created into States like the States of the American Union; that the central government be vested in a Congress and administrative officials like those at Washington; that our chief should be President of the United States of Russia, with the same powers and limitations of powers that guide the conduct of the President of the United States of America. If this preference of our group should ever be miraculously realized, then we will devoutly pray Almighty God to manifest a further dispensation of His divine favor by sending to reside over the United States of Russia a second Woodrow Wilson.

The thought may come to you that the preference of the group which I represent for a Russian republic may not be the preference of the people of Russia, and that in advocating our ideal we antagonize the principle we enunciate for the right of the people to choose their own form of government. Such thought is conceived in error. We do advocate a republic form of government, but only subject to the approval of the Russian electorate. Let the people express their will by ballot, and we will cheerfully abide their decision. If the ballot decides for the return of the Romanoffs to the throne, if the ballot decides for a socialist government, for an anarchist government, for a Karsensky government, for a Bolshevik government, we will submit to the will of the majority, reserving only to ourselves the right through free speech, free education, and free press to persuade the people at the proper time and through the ballot to change to the form of government we favor. But we demand that the people express their sovereign will by a free and uninterfered suffrage—that from the receipt of which he deposits his ballot the voter shall not behold a German bayonet protruding.

The only way to safeguard the Russian ballot from terrorism is by driving the German bayonets out of Russia. You ask how we would accomplish that task. Our answer is let the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan enter Russia. Let this international coalition seize the Government of Russia by the exercise of such force as may be necessary. Let them accomplish first the most important task of reconstituting Russia the bulwark of universal liberty in Eastern Europe. Let the coalition of nations reorganize the Russian military power by volunteer enrollment if possible, otherwise by conscription. Let the re-organized military power take its destined place by the side of the armies of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan in the war to abolish Teutonic militarism. Then, when peace has come to the world, let the intervening nations guard and guide Russia until she has chosen her Government, and when the people whom they have freed are supreme in their authority, when sane government has been established on firm rock, let the Entente Allies withdraw from Russian territory and leave our people to the guidance of Providence.

I hear the clamor rising. I hear the noisemakers in Russia and in the United States as well shouting disapproval. Armed intervention by foreign nations! Never! Violations of Russian sovereignty! Never! The last drop of Russian blood will be shed to oppose the infamy! Misguided zealots! Their minds are fevered. Let us examine our proposals with far-seeing vision. There is no Government in Russia today that is not maintained by force—foreign force—the force of hated and despotic Germany. Intervention is an accomplished fact. The Teuton invaders created the power that rules in Russia. Teuton force maintains it. Teuton force can and will blow it away when it ceases to be useful to the Teutons.

No armed intervention in Russia by foreign nations! In God's name has not Germany accomplished armed intervention? No violation of Russian sovereignty! Was there ever such atrocious violation of Russian sovereignty as Germany and Austria-Hungary have imposed? Why has not the last drop of Russian blood been shed to oppose the infamy of Teutonic desecration of Russian terrain? Is it not true that the armed intervention of the United States and the coalition of nations would be for the sole purpose of ending the armed invasion by the Teutons? Unhappily there are fanatics in Russia who could and

would incite the ignorant among the population to oppose with their lives the coming of friendly nations. Misguided fanaticism would wage war against their country's liberators. It is true that blood would flow and Russians die. The history of the United States of America affords a parallel. In this nation the blood of brothers was shed in the war for independence. Brothers of the North slew brothers of the South to obliterate slavery during the year that I was born. Let the nations of free democracy be forced to slay Russians in order that their children shall be free, and I would yield my own brother to the sacrifice if he should oppose his life against the sacred cause.

Progressive and enlightened Russians have known these many years where to find genuine friendship for their country among the family of nations. No, the friendship of selfishness prompted by the expectation of favor to come, but the disinterested friendship of a nation that has struggled and is free to a nation that is struggling and will be free. Progressives and enlightened Russians have known that when the hour is propitious their country could claim and receive the assistance of the United States of America. We Russians have been accorded abundant proof of American zeal for Russia's welfare. While I was last in Petrograd we were excited by the advent within our territorial borders of the American representatives sent by President Wilson. Of the group whose views I represent there were none who to my knowledge failed to avail themselves of each opportunity of listening to the inspired sentences uttered by Elihu Root, Charles Edward Russell, and other evangelists whom your wise President sent to guide and encourage us. Mr. Root, with his broad and statesmanlike vision, his earthy knowledge of international relationships, his sympathetic grasp of Russia's internal problems. Would that he had come as the diplomatic associate of an armed force charged with the duty of imposing free government on our country, when arms had accomplished their task. Mr. Russell was of influential potency in the lessons of sane socialism which he imparted. Mr. Root appealed to all classes on the measure of broad patriotism. He left no word unsaid that would have set Russians on the path at the other end of which the light of liberty burned. Mr. Russell counseled Russian Socialists to be heedless of the zealous who would carry them beyond reason's bounds. We have Socialists in the group to which I adhere. They told me that the counsels of Mr. Root and of Mr. Russell were not far at difference. The essence of the thought of both these men, unlike as they seem to be as light to dark, was that Russia should present a united phalanx to the common foe and settle without foreign complications the intimate family question whether Pope, Conservative or Mother Socialist should govern the household affairs.

Our horizon was a circle of hope. We said each to the other: "The Russian people will notice these apostles of liberty who bring us not an impossible dream but a proven realization of ideal form of government, which it is the people's privilege to change when they desire through the evolution of thought. Thus will we abolish the revolution by force." Vain imaginings. Russia's hour of destiny had not come. Our country was troubled with unpatriotic plots. Revolution was followed by counter-revolution. At the climax appeared the triumph of the Bolsheviks. These devil-guided zealots disbanded Russia's army, our sole protector against the German hammering at our gates. A French King said: "Après moi le déluge." To paraphrase Louis I must apologize with: "After the Bolsheviks, Brest-Litovsk."

Brest-Litovsk! Of unending infamy that peace which bears that title! Brest-Litovsk will be the synonym for the enslavement of a nation of 150,000,000 human beings. Unhappy Russia! If you had been guided to espouse the counsels of the American President, interpreted by his official representatives, those wise counsels that flowed undefiled by sordid reservations from a friendship as pure as the waters from a virgin spring, what agonies would you, my beloved country, not have spared yourself? Your own folly led you to achieve an inorganic peace, an accomplishment which has placed you at the mercy of a foreign foe who knows no mercy save that of the ravening tiger. As the treaty of Belgium, so the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. One "La scrap of paper," the other a cake of ice.

I have said that the group who share my ideals are not many in number. That is true as to our single organization. But we believe that

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Lowest Rates.

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On Route Vallon, containing drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garden and tennis court. Tls. 15,000.

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One house at Peltaiho.

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millions of Russians are thinking as we do, though they have had no opportunity to express themselves through organized propaganda. There is not a well disposed and well informed man in Russia who does not deplore the course pursued by the Bolsheviks with the resulting peace of Brest-Litovsk. The loss of the Ukraine to German vassalage, the seizure of the Baltic provinces, a portion of Finland, Odessa, Kherson, the Black Sea spoliations. German occupation of the Dnieper Basin, the palpable designs of Germany on the whole of Russia—all these disasters came fast upon the achievement of the Brest-Litovsk peace. So well disposed and well informed Russian falls to note that it was not a treaty of peace which was signed at Brest-Litovsk, but a declaration of war—a declaration of unending war, until Germany has yielded the last inch of territory extorted from a prostrate nation.

To remedy this infamous wrong millions of Russians would welcome the intervention of the allied friendly nations. Nor would specious arguments by German representatives blind Russians to the belief that such intervention would be a beneficent activity provided adequate and proper securities were to be given by the intervening powers.

I can almost hear some of my readers say that these are very drastic proposals. I grant the verity of such imputation. But I answer that in these chaotic times no measures for the preservation of the world's safety may reasonably be denounced as unduly drastic. After all is said, what is it that some good friends may consider meat too strong for their digestion? We propose the temporary subjection of our beloved Russia to the benevolent domination of free and friendly nations in order to prohibit its perpetual slavery to governmental forces for whom the principles of truth, liberty, justice, honor have no significance.

"I intend to stand by Russia," were the words of President Wilson. In the months to come by some means or another Almighty God will create a free, strong Russia from the chaos that now exists. Petrograd from the seat of a powerful Government which will worthily represent the honorable aspirations of a people in whose bosom emotion of gratitude will never be extinguished. In those happier times monuments will be erected, arches will be reared, to commemorate important incidents in Russian history. The passing ages will crumble these monuments of steel and stone. But not until the last Russian falls with the destruction of the earth will those simply words, "I intend to stand by Russia," be effaced from Russian memory.

Russia must redeem herself. She must be true to sane liberty, true to national honor, true to the Allies with whom she made the pledge of no separate peace, true to the great friendly people of the United States, true to the American principle that the world must be made safe for democracy, true to her great friend, the leader of the world's thought and of the world's statesmanship who uttered those imperishable words: "I intend to stand by Russia."

## MARRIED MIDDLE AGE KEEPS THE BARS BUSY

Single Men Up To 24 Prefer  
Libraries And Sweethearts,  
Y. M. C. A. Finds

Springfield, Mass., June 3.—Saloons do not attract young men between seventeen and twenty-four years as they do older men, nor are single men so numerous as married men at the bar, according to a report submitted tonight by C. C. Robinson of New York to the conference of the Association of Employed Officers of

the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Robinson headed a section that investigated the lure of the saloon.

Explaining the reasons for the conditions noted, Mr. Robinson said: "This is partially attributed to the higher idealism of the young men, and also to the fact that unmarried men spend a good deal of time in the company of their sweethearts. The saloon seems to be most popular in the years between thirty-five and forty-five, the dull, drab years of middle age."

Mr. Robinson asserted that the use of public libraries was greater by the seventeen to twenty-four-year-old group than by any other group of workingmen, and the lowest interest in church and religious matters was among this group. The greatest interest in religious matters, he said, was among men forty-six years old and more.

### PATRIOTIC ROSEBUSH

Laurel, Del., June 3.—An old fashioned rosebush in Mrs. Albert Fletcher's yard here that never was grafted has three beautiful roses, one red, another white and the third blue. No one here ever saw or heard of anything like it.

## The Popularity of Veluria Glass Ware



In Shanghai is another evidence of the splendid service it gives.

The ideal lighting for home and office.



The most economical indirect lighting fixtures.



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Cleveland	Milwaukee	Montreal, Can.	Montevideo, Uruguay
Buffalo	Baltimore	Winnipeg, Can.	London, E.C., England

SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD

Every foot need finds expression here in this most comprehensive assortment of

## WALK-OVER SHOE FASHIONS

For Men and Women of every Walk in Life

SHOES OF STYLE, COMFORT and SERVICE

When it comes to real out-and-out service you will find our shoes will gratify you fully as much with their wear resisting quality as they will please you with their attractive appearance. Our expert and painstaking service of correct fitting is a guarantee of permanent comfort.

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Onyx Silk Hosiery

## WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

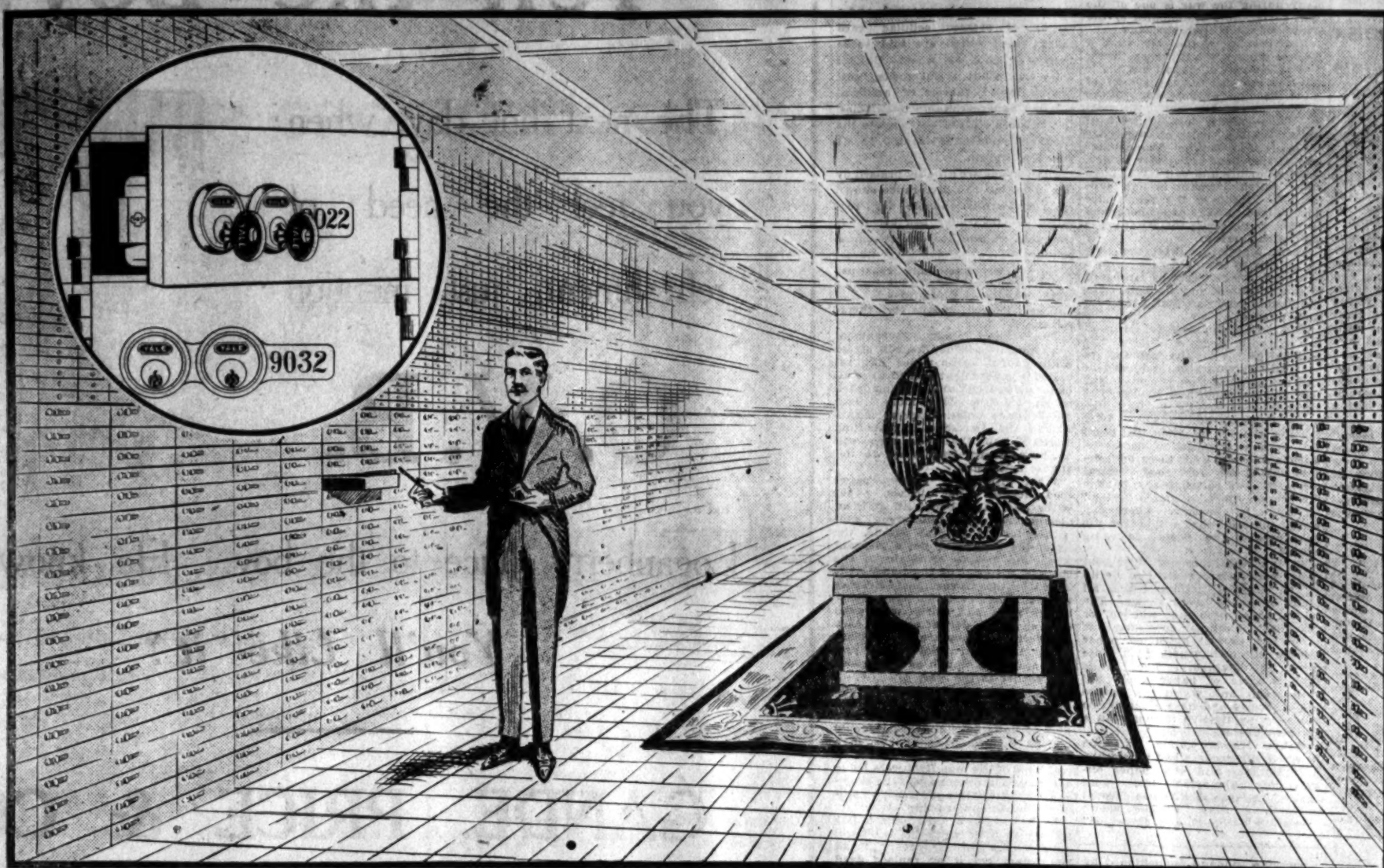
"The Store Ahead"

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Try our expert mail order service







## *TWO-THIRDS OF THE BANKS IN AMERICA ARE YALE EQUIPPED.*

Your banker knows the value of a good lock. He knows that the safety, even the reputation of his bank may depend upon the burglar-resisting power of a lock.

And it is a significant fact that in two-thirds of the institutions where burglar protection is a paramount consideration, Yale locks are used, significant of the excellent reputation Yale enjoys among men who know locks.

Yale locks are durable. They represent service—satisfactory service for a life time. The word “Yale” marks a lock as the best that experience and knowledge and skill can produce.

*Look for the **YALE** trade mark*

# MUSTARD & CO.

22 Museum Road

Shanghai



## OUR TRADE FLEET NOW 27,371 SHIPS

629 Have Been Built In Last Five Months, An Addition Of 687,055 Tons

### SECOND ONLY TO BRITISH

Single Month's Growth In 1918 Equals Whole Number Launched In 1914

Washington, June 8.—Rapid growth of the American merchant marine was revealed today in statistics from the Department of Commerce, showing that in the first five months of this year a total of 629 vessels of 687,055 gross tons have been built.

The American merchant fleet now amounts to approximately 19,000,000 gross tons, not including merchant craft under control of the army and navy as transports and supply ships. At the beginning of January 26,742 merchant vessels of 9,343,324 gross tons were flying our flag on trips across the Atlantic with food and munitions, into the Caribbean and Pacific with American products for foreign customers, and in the lakes and rivers of this country as part of the Nation's domestic transportation system.

This tremendous fleet is second only to the merchant tonnage of Great Britain. It includes all the new vessels built under the direction of the Shipping Board, and thousands of other ships, smaller in individual tonnage but greater in aggregate carrying capacity.

#### Numbered By Government

All merchant ships are required by law to register with the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce and to receive an official identification number before being permitted to fly the flag of the United States. The number is awarded when the finished ship is measured for gross tonnage capacity.

The increase in ship has been steady this year, the May tonnage being three times as great as the January output. In the first month of 1918 there were 57 ships of 84,759 tons given official numbers. In February 84 ships of 117,691 gross tons were numbered. March saw a notable jump in the production of small ships, numbers being awarded to 138, the tonnage being 147,145. The record in April was 165 ships of 263,056 tons, and in May 185 ships of 194,465 tons.

#### Year's Gain In Month

In a single month this year the American merchant fleet has seen a growth almost as great as during the entire first year of the European war.

Representatives of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and representatives of Norwegian shipping interests have been unable to come to an agreement regarding payment for

## The New Land Of Paper

By Capt. H. B. C. Pollard  
(Author of "The Story of Ypres")

The extent to which paper has entered into the national life of Germany during the war is one of the most remarkable testimonies to the efficacy of the British blockade.

Germany began the war with a careless remark about the worthlessness of a scrap of paper, but she is only too grateful for any scraps of paper that she can pick up. All the people's money has long been spent in cash payments to cautious neutrals, therefore tons of paper are needed in Germany for the manufacture of that food of paper money, paper securities and paper War Loan under which Germany is now submerged. Moreover the people are now obliged to wear paper boots and sandals, and recently the era of paper clothes has arrived.

From March 1, 1918, the Berlin housewife has been faced with a new peril, for no paper or cardboard or scraps thereof may be included in the dustbin under a penalty of \$5 for each offence!

The industrious German, however, has made the best of a bad job. His national genius for the manufacture of inferior, nondurable, and inexpensive rubbish has come well to the fore, and the paper fiber industry has advanced wonderfully, paying enormous dividends—on paper. After the war, there is no doubt that there will become attempts to flood the world's markets with these undesirable substitutes for good natural wool, silk, and cotton goods; but for the present there is ample demand for them in Germany—where any woven material that will cover the nakedness of the people is badly needed.

At an exhibition of fiber and paper materials organized in Berlin by the Imperial Clothing Office, all kinds of goods were shown. The best of these were the "stitched" or "wadded" clothes, consisting of layers of several kinds of paper fabrics stitched together in close mesh by machinery. The inside layer is made of paper wool, but though soft and warm the clothes are expensive and have a deplorable tendency to dissolve if caught in a shower of rain.

Quilts, dressing-gowns, imitation flowered silk jackets and waistcoats, underclothes, and even paper oilskins for submarine crews, were shown. A large section was devoted to the paper "novelty" lines, where "tastefully designed and decorated"

Norwegian tonnage requisitioned by the United States, as it has been completed in American yards. The Norwegians, it was said today, have asked more than the Fleet Corporation thinks it should pay. They claim about \$84,000,000. Owners of other nationality whose vessels were taken over have received compensation.

rubbish of all kinds was exhibited. The military section displayed paper saddles and harness (for export rather than for use in the German army), paper sand bags, towels and a variety of pressed cellular card board cases which are said to be nearly as good as wood. Besides these coarse but useful goods, "soft flowing mixed fabrics of artificial silk and paper—suitable for ladies' and children's dress"—(to quote the Berliner Tageblatt of March 6, 1918,) were also shown.

These goods are all duly praised by the press, but the preference shown by the German people for real material—when they can get it—is traceable in another advertisement column:

"For sale, batiste silk 19/- per meter. Japanese silk 19/8 meter width. Crepe de Chine 30/-."

These figures speak for themselves. The German dreads a government levy upon his slender hoards of old clothes, for a Berlin paper has revealed a government plot to seize all male civilian clothing, leaving each person two suits and no more. Both the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger March 6, and the Deutsche Tageszeitung March 6, hope that these steps will not be necessary—but they do not appear optimistic.

What with paper money, paper food tickets, paper clothes, paper socks, and paper boots, all of them melancholy and indifferent substitutes for the genuine article, the lot of the German is not a pleasant one. The people complain of the cut and material of the paper suits issued by the Government clothing control. The "washable paper fiber" underclothes and skirts will wash once or twice—but after that they are worthless; they are also difficult to mend or repair, and cost at present nearly as much as real goods cost earlier in the war.

The celebrated Leipzig Fair was held this year as usual—but it was a paper affair—a wonderful display of imitations, and orders could not be booked even at the high prices offered, because there was no real hope of the manufacturers being able to execute them while the shortage of materials and chaotic rail-board conditions prevail.

In the end there must come a time when even the ever-useful paper will not serve the nation's needs; after all you cannot eat it or replace dead soldiers with it, and the day seems to be approaching when the German people will be at the end of their resources. Then it will be the business of the Allies to ensure that the Peace which follows shall be something more durable than one guaranteed only by a scrap of (German) paper.

# Tell the Boy!

The next hot day, when you feel the need of refreshment, just mention

## O. V. B.

Loganberry Juice to the boy. He knows it!

You'll Like it!

## GANDE, PRICE & CO.

Sole Agents



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Of the Celebrated Brand of Tinned Fruits and Vegetables

Dealers should anticipate their coming needs, and order now, to insure a supply of the new 1918 crop.

No adulterant is used in the preparation of **Getzbest** products.

You are guaranteed the best when you order **Getzbest**.



PEACHES  
PEARS  
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Guaranteed under the Pure Food laws of the U. S. A.

Nature's best gift from Sunny California, the land of fruits and vegetables.

Packed and preserved in a clean, sanitary factory.

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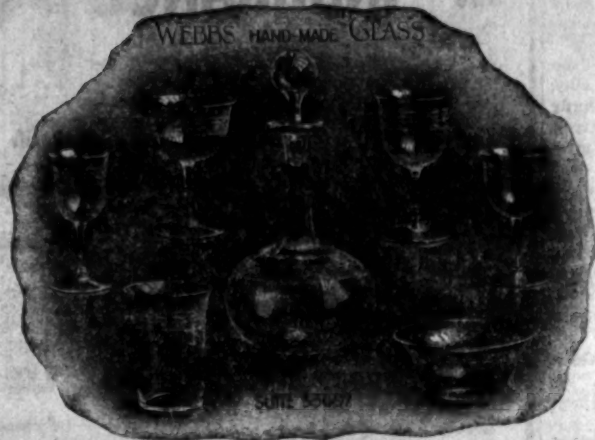




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IN OUR CROCKERY SHOWROOM—FIRST FLOOR



## THE GRECIAN SUITE

Best English hand-made glass. "The perfection of the glass blower's art."

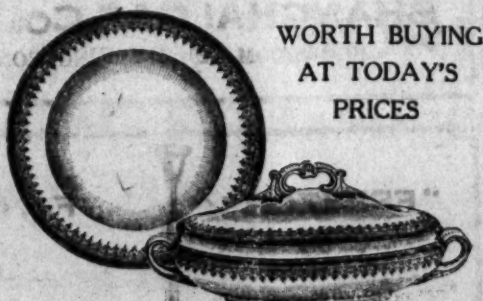
Tumblers 1-2 pt. . . . .	\$11.50 dozen
" 1-4 " . . . . .	10.00 "
Port Glasses . . . . .	10.00 "
Sherry " . . . . .	10.00 "
Liqueur " . . . . .	8.25 "
Claret " . . . . .	11.75 "
Champagne Glasses . . . . .	14.50 "
Finger Bowls . . . . .	26.50 "
Decanter 1 pt. . . . .	7.50 each
" 2 " . . . . .	9.00 "
" Claret . . . . .	12.00 "



AN  
EXTREMELY  
SMART  
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## English "Silicon" China

Dark Green band, gilt edge  
Set for 6, 30 Pieces \$31.50  
Set for 12, 58 " 62.50



WORTH BUYING  
AT TODAY'S  
PRICES

## English China, Manufactured by Wedgwood & Co.

Light Green Band, Brown inside border,

Set for 6, 30 Pieces, \$29.50  
Set for 12, 58 " 57.50

We illustrate on this page three glass suites of which we have just unpacked very large stocks bought a considerable time back. Since their shipment heavy advances have been again made and make these prices very advantageous to those who are making up their sets.

The "Oxford" set of Crockery is the finest grade of China and replacements can be always made for we have enormous stocks of all sizes.



## OUR FAMOUS "OXFORD" WHITE AND GOLD WARE

Made in a neat gold band design with thin black line, one white semi porcelain, all burnished gold handles.

### PRICES

DINNER SET 30 PIECES . . . . .	\$35.00
DINNER SET 58 PIECES . . . . .	72.50
TEA SET 21 PIECES . . . . .	11.25
TEA SET 40 PIECES . . . . .	20.00
BREAKFAST SET 28 PIECES . . . . .	16.75
BREAKFAST SET 52 PIECES . . . . .	28.50
DESSERT SET 9 PIECES . . . . .	14.25
DESSERT SET 18 PIECES . . . . .	28.50

### SINGLE PIECES

Fruit Saucers 4 inch . . . . .	\$3.25 dozen
" " 4 1/2 " . . . . .	3.50 "
Oatmeal Bowls . . . . .	4.75 "
Pickle Dishes . . . . .	1.50 each
Meat Platters 8 inches . . . . .	1.25 "
" 10 " . . . . .	1.50 "
" 12 " . . . . .	2.50 "
" 14 " . . . . .	3.50 "
" 16 " . . . . .	5.00 "
A. D. Coffee Cups and Saucers . . . . .	9.50 dozen
Tea Cups and Saucers . . . . .	10.50 "
Breakfast Cups and Saucers . . . . .	12.50 "
Covered Butter dish . . . . .	3.75 each
" Sugar Bowl . . . . .	2.75 "
Cream Jugs . . . . .	1.50 "
Slop Basins . . . . .	60 "
Teapot 1 1/2 pint . . . . .	3.00 "
do 2 " . . . . .	3.50 "
Coffee Pot 1 1/2 pint . . . . .	3.25 "
" 2 " . . . . .	4.00 "
Water Jugs . . . . .	1.85 "
Hot Water Jugs . . . . .	2.00 "
Chocolate Jugs . . . . .	4.00 "
Cake Plates . . . . .	1.50 "
Toast Dish . . . . .	4.50 "
Fruit Compot (Low) . . . . .	3.50 "
" Tall . . . . .	4.00 "
Cheese Plates . . . . .	4.75 dozen
Pudding " . . . . .	6.50 "
Meat " . . . . .	8.50 "
Soup " 8 inch . . . . .	6.50 "
" 10 " . . . . .	8.50 "
American Soup Plates . . . . .	6.50 "
Vegetable Dishes . . . . .	6.00 each
Sauce Tureens . . . . .	7.00 "
" Boats . . . . .	2.00 "
Soup Tureen . . . . .	16.50 "
Deep Bakers 8 inches . . . . .	1.00 "
" 9 " . . . . .	1.75 "

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Port Glasses . . . . .	11.00 "
Sherry . . . . .	11.00 "
Liqueur . . . . .	10.00 "
Champagne . . . . .	14.50 "
Finger Bowls . . . . .	25.00 "
Ice Plates . . . . .	30.00 "
Decanters 1/2 pt. . . . .	8.00 each
" 1 " . . . . .	9.00 "
" Claret . . . . .	13.50 "



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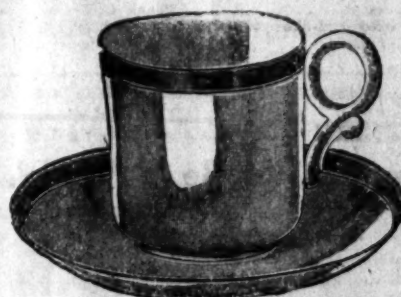
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" 1 " . . . . .	13.50 "
Port Glasses . . . . .	6.50 "
Sherry " . . . . .	6.50 "
Liqueur " . . . . .	5.75 "
Claret " . . . . .	8.00 "
Champagne Glasses . . . . .	9.50 "
Green Hock " . . . . .	11.50 "
Finger Bowls . . . . .	14.50 "
Decanters 1/2 pt. . . . .	5.50 "
" 1 " . . . . .	6.50 "
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" Claret . . . . .	13.50 "

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## Today's Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—July 14.—Subject, "We know in part." Chant, Seventh Sunday after Trinity, 8 a.m., Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m., Matins and short address, Psalm 72, Hymns 7, 217, 236. Preacher, Rev. A. E. Burne, 6 p.m., Evensong and sermon, Psalm 73, Hymns 175, 184, 24. Preacher, Rev. A. E. Burne.

**St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.**—July 14.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity, 10.30 a.m., Matins and sermon, Preacher, Rev. C. J. F. Symons.

**Union Church.**—Sunday, July 14.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, "John Calvin, a great Frenchman." Chant, 99; Anthem "Rejoice in the Lord" (Elvey); Hymns, 532, 440, 402. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.

**St. Joseph's Church.**—Sunday, July 14.—Masses at 7, 7.30 and 9 a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on weekdays at 6 and 7 a.m.

**Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Meson Hall, The Bund.**—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject, "Sacrament." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, open daily except Sunday, 10.30 to 12.30.

## A Challenge To The Huns

## His Mother Speaks!

HE Died in France!  
I know—  
I who love courage so—  
I must not weep, but only bravely smile,  
Still thinking all the while  
That, in some rosy haven where he lies  
At rest in Paradise,  
By a most gracious Heaven-granted chance  
He smiles at me—my boy who died in France!

He surely could not be afraid,  
How long we worked to make him brave!  
Why, when he was a little tot, one day  
He came home cut and bruised and gave  
Me one scared look, and said,  
"They pounded me," and cried and begged to stay  
Away from school and never, never, never to go back.

And then we talked, my little lad and I,  
He snuffed and he whined, but ceased to cry;  
Then stood up straight and gave his chest a smack,  
And tossed his head—his close-cropped head,  
Where his bright chestnut curls were used to grow  
Before his father cut them off—ah, long ago—  
And said, he'd beat them yet!

But oh, those dreary days  
When he came home still beaten, still afraid!  
His sobbing whimpers always made  
My heart sink low. It was so hard to get  
His courage back, and make him try again.

Till dawned that golden morning when  
He strutted through the door, his eyes ablaze!  
His lips were cut and his poor freckled nose  
Was one red spurt of blood from well-placed blows.  
I met the gaze  
Of that wrecked god-like youngster,  
Saw the shade

Of fear had vanished, and I knew  
That when he pranced and shouted, it was true—  
"I ain't afraid!"

But now he's dead,  
In France—I don't know where.  
He thought I would not let him go,  
Dear, foolish boy, and brought me flowers  
And petted me and tried so to prepare  
My heart for his great news. How could he know  
That I had read it in his deepened eyes

And sudden manly ways?  
He was so proud that I could rise  
To his fair dreams. He thought that I loved Peace;  
And so I did, until one night they drowned  
A stately ship whose bravery has crowned  
Her beauty for the centuries to praise.  
Since then I did not cease  
To rear about my splendid boy great lowers  
Of prayer that he should fight with courage high  
And that, if need be, bravely he should die.

I prayed that he might fight, if die he must,  
Matched man to man with hope in every thrust;  
That in his last encounter he should meet  
A man who fought with grave and gallant grace  
And while the blows fell, in the other's face  
He written admiration; so the last defeat  
Would not taste bitter from a foe so brave.

This boon I could not help but crave.  
What futile dreams a mother's thoughts employ!  
Surrounded by a dozen to my boy!  
And yet I know—  
I who love courage so—  
When through the dawn their faint shapes were descried,  
Thank God—he fought them all, and fighting died!

—Blanche Olin Twiss, in Scribner's.

## Rathenau Says After The War Germany Will Be A 'People's State'

(New York Tribune Review)

In all countries engaged in the war speculation is rife as to its probable permanent influence upon the relations between governments and private business. In all countries people are asking how far the war will carry the world toward the realization of socialism. In no country are such speculations more active than in Germany; and in no other country, perhaps, will the socializing results of the war be more marked than in Germany. In view of all this, special interest may be claimed for a book by Walther Rathenau, "Die Neue Wirtschaft" ("The New Economic System"), which has just been published at Berlin.

The writer is already well known outside of Germany. It was he who, at the very beginning of the war, went to the Prussian Minister of War with plans for securing and managing supplies of raw materials with which to carry on the war; and it was he who was appointed to conduct a special bureau having charge of executing these plans. Rathenau has thus been one of the most important business men in Germany in the handling of the economic problems of the war. Moreover, he is himself one of the dozen highest captains of industry in Germany, having several years ago become the leading director of the greatest German electrical company.

It goes without saying that no copy of this book has yet reached America, but the Review is able to present a survey of its line of thought, which is condensed from a lengthy editorial discussion in the Frankfurter Zeitung. From this article it appears that

Rathenau's book is characterized by a deep scorn for the "materialism" that ruled the despotic generation before the war. The writer feels a deep longing for a revival of spiritual life, which has no connection apparently with religion. He demands a new idealism which shall have an active and determining influence upon the state and upon business life as well.

He thinks that the war itself will give the strongest impulse to such a development, and this not in Germany alone. He writes:

"The results of the war will affect, predominantly, the internal life of the nations and will gradually bring to light the consciousness that the great event, under the form of a nationalistic people's war of the Europeans, was chiefly a revolution in social policy. Its political effects in the authoritative states will be in the direction of greater democracy, and in the democratic states in the direction of greater centralization; and its social effects will gradually lead through a new economic order to a new order in social classification."

Rathenau holds that Germany, after the war, will be a people's state—not the state of special classes enjoying special privileges, but a state of equality and justice for all its citizens. It will not be an aristocratic state in the old sense, but in a new sense: there will be an aristocracy of real capacity, and men of capacity will be selected by free popular election. In such a state all business life must be dominated by the principle of the greatest good for the community as a whole. The unrestricted right of inheritance must be abolished in the interest of the community. Indeed,

## Retiring After 46 Years In The Pulpit, Dr. Parkhurst, Militant Preacher, Tells How The World Looks To Him Now

By Charles W. Wood

Change! Inconceivable Change! It is hard these days to speak of anything else. That so much world history could be crowded into so few years has made everybody gasp. One year the most populous nation of Europe stands as the symbol of reactionary despotism; the next it becomes such a radical Socialist republic that the Socialists repudiate it. America elects a President because he kept us out of war; in a few months we are ready to mob a man for suggesting peace. Sacred institutions disappear overnight. Women vote. Politicians clamor for Prohibition. Wall Street agitates for Government ownership. Steel kings talk Socialism, while former seaporters stand aghast and wonder what the world is coming to.

A few years ago the sinking of a ship at sea furnished the newspaper sensation for weeks thereafter; today we hear about the sinkings in monthly Admiralty reports. Daily Gettysburgs are chronicled as "repulses," while the annihilation of a nation or two is checked up as a reverse. In money matters, millions have ceased to count. We think in billions instead. Our social standards are likewise going overboard. We have quit envying the idle rich for being rich, and have begun to jell them for being idle. It isn't fashionable to be fashionable any longer; if you don't wear your last year's hat you're out of style.

What about our moral standards? In this whirlpool of change, is the world growing better or worse? One of New York's most famous preachers has just retired from the pulpit. His name is a household word throughout America. Ever since the eighteenth automobile made its appearance his church has been megaphoned daily as "the next point of interest." During his career he was heralded as an experimenter, an innovator; in methods he kept abreast of the times, or a little ahead, but in doctrine he was known to pew and press as an unyielding and uncompromising moralist. How would Dr. Parkhurst view these years of preposterous transition? Would such a man say that the world was growing better or growing worse?

"It is a different world," he said at first, "a far different world from the world I preached to a few decades ago. It is not the pleasure-seeking, frivolous world of yesterday. It is a world chastened by adversity, and under the pressure of adversity it is experiencing a new spiritual birth. It is a serious world today, a world at grips with the fundamental realities."

The old preacher gazed reflectively out of the window on the ninth floor of the Ansonia Hotel. The usual clang of Broadway was borne up from below, but above it the strains of the "Marseillaise" were announcing the Red Cross drive. Past and present were reflected in the musing moralist's face. "Ever since the Civil War," he said, "the jargon of the city has had but one meaning—until today. It told of tremendous activity to no special purpose. The minds of the people generally were taken up with the pursuit of this and that—diversion. Rich and poor alike were scrambling for money because it promised them more of the amenities of life. In this atmosphere the soul could not develop. Preachers and teachers all realized this. While there was much individual kindness and generosity, we were losing the sterner virtues which can come only as the result of a holy purpose. Our world was unquestionably growing worse."

"Then came the war. At first it came as a discord. It disturbed us. It jarred us from our ease. It compelled us to think. It roused us unwillingly from our dreams. But not until our own Nation was swept in did we really open our eyes."

"Not even then," he said, "did we begin to read about the war as though it were still a thing apart from

us. We heard no guns. No monsters of the air were dropping dynamite from our skies. We assented to the war, but it had not yet gripped us."

"Six months passed, and with it came a complete change. Then our own boys were helping to hold the line at the frontier of freedom. Our own blood was being shed. The war suddenly became a reality."

"Then, face to face as we had never been before with the great realities of life, our people began to seek anchorage more significant than anything to which their lives had been tied before. They began to realize the difference between eternal truths and the ephemeral things which had formerly been their goal. In the comfortable routine of the past we had given our souls to pleasure or to the accumulation of wealth. In the stern reality of the present such things could give no solace. That to me is the most significant change which the war has brought. It is a change, beyond question, for the better."

"Our people began to flock to the churches—one symptom of their changed outlook upon life. The same change has affected our boys in camp. There are exceptions, of course, but their serious demeanor has generally impressed observers. We always loved them, but now they have grown in our admiration. They are brave, heroic, ready for any sacrifice, the same boys they were before, but translated in spirit by a realization of the mission they have undertaken."

The doctor's eyes twinkled. A curiously humorous smile lit up his features. It resembled the smile of a fond father relating the latest achievement of his first-born son.

"And they find it fun—every one of them," he said; "they find it fun to kill a Boche."

"If the world going to become more cruel as it becomes more stern?" I asked.

"No," Dr. Parkhurst answered. "The period before the war was noted for much philanthropy but it was not a period in which there was a general passion for human welfare. People were not compassionate so much as they were soft. They shrank from human suffering, but they did not devote themselves to stopping it. Often they gave their millions as they gave their pennies because they were not callous; but when the suffering was hidden from them they were generally content. The greatest cruelty of all is that which results from general indifference."

All is not well with the world, and Dr. Parkhurst did not want to be quoted as an incurable optimist. Germany, he made it plain, was on the moral toboggan and almost at the foot of the hill. For Germany, he said, was not only violating the eternal laws of God, but it was assuming to set up a German-made formula in their place. Abroad it stood for ruthless cruelty; at home it was degrading womanhood and making virtue a crime.

"Through all these world changes," he said, "the laws of God do not change. Whatsoever a nation sows that shall it also reap. Germany will pay for this. Just how she will pay we may not be able to know, but it is certain that she will pay."

"But are not our own standards of morality changing?" I asked. I was thinking especially of the effect the war must have upon marriage and the family. In the first place, the war is killing and incapacitating millions of men, upsetting the sex balance and making marriage for millions of women impossible. Again, it has brought millions of women into industry, making them economically independent as they never were before. Accompanying this change, the war has also compelled the nations to provide for the care of children, relieving the individual parents from a great part of their former responsibility. Will this not inevitably lead to a liberalization or laxity of the marriage convention?

"It will not," said Dr. Parkhurst,

"Not in America, at least. I said that the people of America were anchoring to eternal truths; and the eternal laws of God in relation to sex morality cannot be amended because of any war."

"We are fighting for our homes. When we have won that fight it is not likely that we shall voluntarily disband the institution for which we have made such a sacrifice. Only when we have let go of the eternal truths could we abolish the home and monogamous marriage."

"So far from there being any tendency in America toward sex laxity, I believe that our standards of purity are being lifted higher. In this respect I cannot speak too highly of the great work of the Y. M. C. A. abroad and in our training camps. America today is not fighting for mere ease and comfort. It is not fighting for more license to sin. It is fighting for civilization, for the fundamental principles upon which society is and must be founded if any civilization is to endure."

"But in spite of our acceptance of these standards now," I asked, "will not the situation I have outlined have a tendency to change them?"

"There is some menace," he admitted, "in this sudden rise of women to political and economic equality with men. The woman's movement, especially in its economic aspects, is one to which my sympathies have very languidly run. I do not believe that women should be doing the work of men. It means a lowering of their status in many instances instead of an achievement. Woman's highest function is in the home. Just now it is necessary for her to leave the home and go into the shops and she is making this sacrifice splendidly; I could wish that this does not mean that she is to remain in the shops, any more than the change in the status of our men means that they shall remain forever at war."

"How about the new attitude toward temperance?" I asked. "Does the widespread agitation for Prohibition mean that the world is growing better?"

"Prohibition is a question of economics rather than morals," the doctor replied. "It represents one method of meeting a great evil which many men of the highest moral standards may oppose. But this much can be said. The fact that there are so many Prohibitionists today proves that a great percentage of our population are roused over the evil of intemperance and are trying earnestly, although some say mistakenly, to solve the problem. That represents a moral advance."

"And what about the new aspects of the labor movement?"

"At once very encouraging and very menacing. Intelligent workers and intelligent capitalists are coming together as they never have been able to do. There is more harmony, more mutual understanding and appreciation of each other's interests. I am delighted with the way the Government is handling the problem and helping to bring the two camps into perfect agreement."

"On the other hand, there are the Bolsheviki and the I. W. W. They are the great menace to America. They do not believe in democracy or any of the principles America is fighting for. They want the rule of their class alone, excluding all the intelligent, all the cultured people and all those who have been carrying the responsibilities of our industrial organization on their shoulders, from any participation whatever in the reconstruction of society. They are enemies of America, enemies of society, traitors to humanity, who have no moral standards and are not amenable to reason."

"How would you solve that problem?" I asked.

"There is only one way," the aged preacher answered. "As fast as they are apprehended they should be shot."

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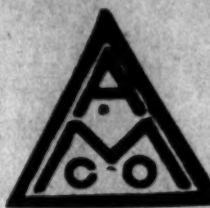
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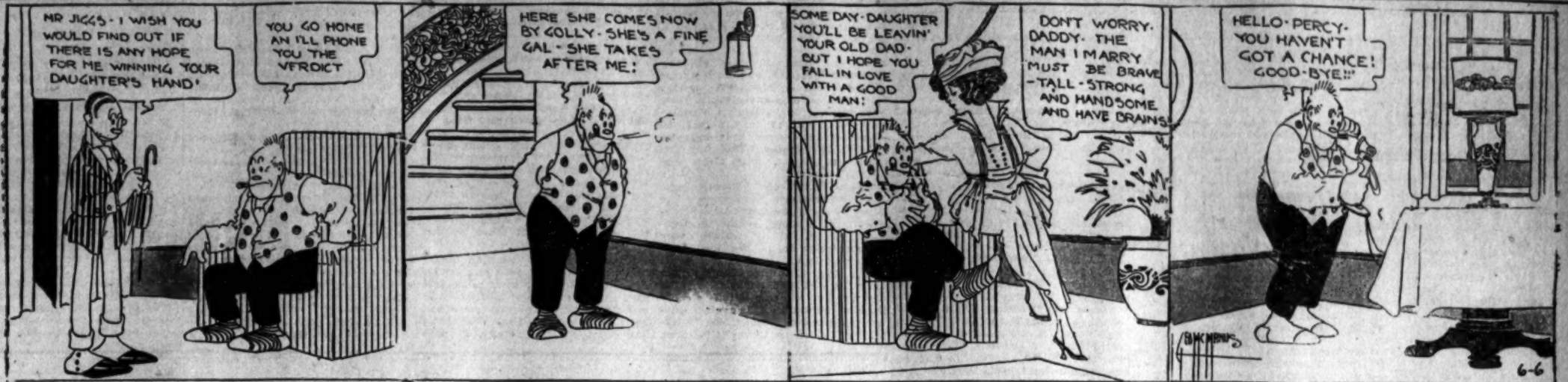
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Styles Economical And Conservative

No Easy Task To Dress Well On Small Outlay, But War Times  
Demand It—Summer Lingerie And Lounging Robes—  
Philippine And Porto Rico Embroidery

New York, June 9.—A great deal of one glimpses the prices of materials has been said about economy during the last year, but up to this time it has been more or less of theory as far as clothes were concerned. Now it is a grim necessity, for these reasons: What gowns of remarkable qualities which remained have about been used; one finds that dressing well still remains a stern reality; and one looks into the present and the coming seasons with a pang of anxiety when

straight and narrow path. Now the prices of those gowns have doubled or tripled and we can no longer afford to treat them so lightly. In other words, we must look at a gown from another angle.

Not long ago there was resurrected from a trunk packed at the close of the civil war a gown that had been kept intact through all the years. It was made of heavy quality silk in stripes of mulberry and silver with an all-over pattern of silver. The silk was as good as the day it was lifted from the loom, and the manner in which the dress was made might well serve as a pattern for our plan of dressing now. The skirt was plain and full; the bodice was plain, fitted and trimmed with simple bias folds of the material and a few self-covered buttons. The sleeves were short and tight, and then there were pieces made to waste in to make the sleeves long. The neck was low, with a lace yoke collar provided to be worn when the sleeves grew long. It was easy to be seen that the gown was a dress-up affair for any occasion, no matter what its character, and from its looks one might be proud to wear it as it stood even today.

Well, that is only an illustration of the fact that when true economy becomes a pressing necessity, then the best principle to work on it to buy the best of materials, have them made up in the most conservative of styles and plan for them to last through many changes and chances.

American women have not been accustomed to this style of dressing. It has been too easy for them to run into a shop, pick up a ready-made gown that was good looking but not extremely well made, and then when it fell to pieces or when its style became too evident among the friends and neighbors, run into another shop and acquire a brand new one.

French women long ago—in fact it has always been so among these masters of good dressing—accepted the principle of having one thing and that of unquestionably good taste and quality and style. And it is the French who have always received the palm for good dressing, not the Americans with their love of change and their slack attention to the details of dress.

Along with this one beautiful gown, house gowns, and rainy day clothes are an absolute essential. In fact the whole system must receive a jolt, an upset, and a reconstruction before any definite reform has been worked and before women can be allowed to rest easy and be well dressed without constant thought and worry.

The best plan is to lay out your approximate needs for the coming year, assume an amount which you can afford to expend upon the accomplishment of a wardrobe, and then match the two and plan until you have evolved a scheme which will

cover every demand and still keep you well dressed. It must be admitted that this is not an easy task, but then, since it is necessary, it can be done, as many other strange and unaccustomed things have been done. And, if you feel that you cannot possibly encompass all the intricacies of the process, then seek the services of a specialist at this work—one who knows materials and trade situations and the demands of the various branches of social and business endeavor. Pay her a sum to formulate your plan, and by so doing you can save money by avoiding mistakes. Mistakes, like every other commodity, cost vastly more nowadays than ever they did before.

All this is in direct line with the Government's desire for thrift. Only the plan has to its advantage real efficiency for a basis. It is not theoretical and it is not by any means makeshift, neither has it the stamp of usualness. It is a sane plan for the individual not only to stay individual but to become more individual, and at the same time keep away from all manifestation of extravagance.

A New York dressmaker of some prominence was heard to remark recently: "Women are not going to dress in uniforms, neither are they going to cut down perceptibly on their accustomed modes of dressing. They are going to dress differently, that is all." Perhaps because this warm weather is such a decided change from the coldness of last season, our attention seems to be drawn decidedly toward the clothes of no account that, after all, count so much. When it is not a negligee is an important part of one's wardrobe, for hours of each day are spent in its grateful wrappings.

Then, in Paris, an unprecedented amount of thought and care has lately been devoted to underthings, for the simple reason that when a sudden air raid comes along and the cellar must be sought with haste and no time to dress the part, the apparel of the moment must be at fault. Who knows but we will be caught in the same predicament?—though no one really anticipates or prepares for such an emergency.

Negligees, with all the rest of the feminine attire of the day, exhibit every possible symptom of simplicity, and the very nature of the garment allows it to display this timely quality to the best of its advantage. No concessions need be made here to the educated public taste.

One of the new lounging robes is made entirely of white. Not a sign of color appears on it anywhere. And it is, moreover, so cleverly designed that it looks graceful over any figure, even though its stays have been laid aside. The foundation is white charmeuse, and this made quite full, reaches to the ground or nearly so. Then there is an overture of white brocade silk. This, again, is full,

with flowing sleeves, the neck is rounded and plain, and inside the wide cuff ends of the sleeves is attached a ruffle of cream lace about six inches in width. There is no belt.

Soft satin in a shade of yellow makes another—almost a tea gown this time. It is hung from the shoulders and has a wonderful drape of wide cream lace over the shoulders, making a sort of mid-Victorian cape in effect.

Still another is of black chiffon and satin interestingly draped and handled. For an overture in this connection has been used a black chiffon embroidered in large medallions of white. This overdress reaches from the shoulders to nearly the hem of the skirt, and is caught there into bunches finished by long black jet tassels.

Shown in the illustration is a negligee made of an unusual combination of striped crepe and charmeuse. The colors of the stripes are orchid and green and a vivid pink. Then the lower portion of the gown is of an orchid color caught into pantaloons or a sort of harem skirt. The ribbon sash runs through huge buttonholes under the arms.

When underclothes set out to be different these days they take to chiffon and all sorts and conditions of bright and outer shades. Judged from a standard of some years past, they look like anything but underclothes, but once the mind becomes attuned to the idea they grow more and more fascinating. For instance, there is a combination of camels and petticoat made of orchid Georgette frilled all round its edges with tiny pleatings of the same material. Then, by way of diversion, there are old blue ribbons put on in sort of garlands, lopp'd here and there in unexpected places, and knotted in beautiful little rosettes.

Black and deep purple for nightgowns and combinations are lovely to look upon. There are many cases when white is not the most becoming color in the world—and pink has had its day. Women will forever love pink, but they have loved it too well for underclothes, and it has grown monotonous.

As for the variations in white lingerie, they continue to crop up with surprising regularity. Just as one imagines every new idea to be completely exhausted along comes another new and entirely fresh one. White handkerchief linen, that most lovely of all lingerie materials, makes a dainty little set of nightgown, combination, and drawers. The garments are quite plain in construction except for the fact that all the edges are scalloped and bound with bias bindings of pale blue handkerchief linen.

Printed voiles, both of silk and cotton, are being employed for underclothes. Charming little checks and stripes and plaids and even rosebuds are appearing as the foundation materials for every sort of undergarment. And there is no little degree of common sense connected with the idea. Voiles, now, are well made and, compared with other and allied materials, are quite inexpensive. They wash well and wear well.

From the Philippines and from Porto Rico lovely things are being sent to this country. They show any quantity of delicately done embroidery and drawn work, and they are, considering the work that is on them, inexpensive. They have taken the place of the things from France to which we have grown accustomed.

## The Conscientious Objectors

(New York Sun)

Out of 1,300,000 men called for service in the army under the selective draft law 600 have been tentatively classified as conscientious objectors. They are to be examined by a special tribunal and those who are found to be honest and sincere in their objections will be assigned to duty that does not run counter to their consciences.

The proportion of actual conscientious objectors is figured roughly at 1 to 2,000. This does not include those who have pleaded their consciences to avoid duty but have been easily exposed in the process of examination put in operation by the draft boards. In many cases the contentions broke down quickly under very slight examination. A

few "conscientious objectors" were discovered early to be objectors not to the taking of human life in battle, but objectors to anything and everything that was undertaken here or elsewhere to stay the progress of the Kaiser's military machine. Throughout the discussions on this subject it has been possible to detect without serious intellectual effort the differences between a craven, a pro-German agent and an honorable conscientious objector, and no injustice has been done in public estimation to those who through conduct arising from high if generally rejected principle were brought into the society of cowards and traitors. The association must have been as repulsive to men of the third class as it would be to others not sharing their beliefs, but, like them, capable of distinguishing between good and bad.

## THIS 'COUNT' A PRINCESS

Paul Vassili Is But The Pen Name  
Used By Catherine Radziwill  
In an interesting literary news  
note of the day—the fact is revealed

that the Russian author using the pen name Count Paul Vassili is really the Princess Catherine Radziwill.

When the book entitled "Behind the Veil at the Russian Court" was published the Romanoffs were reigning, and, considering the fact that she was living in Russia at the time, the author of it, had her identity become known, would have risked being subjected to grave annoyances, and even being sent to that distant Siberia where Nicholas II. is at present exiled. It was therefore deemed advisable to produce that work as a posthumous one, and "Count Paul Vassili" was represented as having died before the publication of "his" memoirs.

The Princess's latest book, under the Vassili pseudonym, was "Confessions of the Tsarina." There is now soon to appear (John Lane Company) "Rasputin and the Russian Revolution," in which, it is promised, will appear a story of the famous monk far simpler, more human, and not less interesting than any previously published.

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## ZIONISM ALREADY BEGUN IN PALESTINE

British Invaders Discover Numerous Thriving Colonies Of Russo-Polish Jews

LITTLE TOUCHED BY WAR

Live In Houses Erected From Biblical Buildings—How They Are Governed

New York, June 9.—When the Anglo-Egyptian Army which is invading the Holy Land under General Allenby reached the territory lying between Jerusalem and the Mediterranean, it made a discovery which proved both George Bernard Shaw and Israel Zangwill to be in error.

Shaw had stated, in opposing the Zionist scheme, that the Jews had since Old Testament days, been "townspeople, merchants, and artisans, and could not be made to go back to the fields, Zangwill had placed his hopes on a future Zion to be organized and colonized after the war. The soldiers of Allenby found thousands of acres cultivated by immigrant Jews dwelling in a dozen or so communities similar to the townships of New England.

Moreover, these communities, in spite of the drastic measures of the Turkish Government elsewhere taken in regard to the requisitioning of produce and taxation, were found to be in a thriving and prosperous condition and far superior, as to scientific cultivation and housing, to the Arab farmers or those of the Turkish crown lands in the Plain of Sharon.

Why the Turks left this Garden of Eden comparatively unmolested is a mystery, except on the assumption that they had learned the fable of the "gallina quae quotidie ovum rariebat aureum," and determined to take no chances. Requisitions of produce had been limited; the number of men taken for conscription comparatively small, although in the Autumn of 1917 a number of arrests had been made in one community on the charge of political charges, and the prisoners sent to Damascus. Another community was at one time sorely put to it to provide housing and labor for the Jewish artisans of Jerusalem whose work lost its market on account of the war. These were principally workers in brass and silver and weavers of carpets.

Most of these, succeeding the British occupation, have joined those of their race at Ben Shimon or gone back to ply their old arts in the Holy City. Ben Shimon, among the foothills of Mount Ephraim, is said to be rapidly reviving under the new rule. It was started in 1910 as a combined community of arts and crafts and an experiment in agriculture. When Allenby found it there were about 150 Jews there, with an average that had been increased from 200 to 400 in two years, under olives, apples, and corn. Most of the people were from the Betanet, the arts and crafts school in Jerusalem. They dwell in stone houses looking down on the great plain of corn land which stretches from Lydda, on the Jaffa-Jerusalem highway, to the sea. Here before the war the men worked in brass and silver, and their wives wove carpets or made lace. With a wonderful power of adaptability, when they lost their market they quickly turned to the fields.

Another colony found on the Jaffa-Jerusalem road was Moza, where five or six families were busily engaged in redeeming a rocky plateau and placing it little by little under cultivation. Here the people live by their vineyards and orchards. One family specialises in dairy farming, another supplies vegetables to the Jerusalem market. Among their farms are those of Arabs who have been cured of their nomadic habits of centuries and have settled down to till the soil.

But these are only the smaller colonies and there are many others like them—Petach Tich, a typical garden town; Richon, with some 2,000 inhabitants; Beer Tobiah or Khatinlah, Ekron Katrah, and many more.

Two typical colonies of the plain, as the Judean Plateau is approached, are Rishon Le Zion and Rehoboth. The former is the oldest of all; it lies a few miles southwest of Jaffa and was founded in 1833 by about fifty families of Russian Jews. After some fifteen years of varied prosperity and stagnation, which were mainly surmounted by the munificent assistance of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, it was when the war began and has been ever since, a thriving agricultural settlement well known throughout the Levant on account of the attribution of its name to the good wine produced by the Palestine colonies and Rishon Le Zion in particular.

It has the largest wine cellar in the world—larger even than those of Rheims and Marsala. It also has three wells, a club, a library, and excellently appointed public baths, which have been tested to their limit since the British soldiers arrived. At Rishon Le Zion there are more than 1,500 inhabitants living in stone houses—rescued from the debris of Biblical buildings—with almost every modern accommodation, each with its garden around it. It is said to be in prime condition as to physical and mental activity and cultivates some 3,000 acres. A fine palm grove was observed by the British soldiers, and long avenues of trees along the streets, which gave the settlement the appearance of an oasis amid rolling plains—flowery green enough during the rainy season, but dry brown in the summer now coming—which lie between the coast and Rehoboth.

Four miles south of Rishon Le Zion lies Rehoboth, which was founded in 1880 by Russian and Polish Jews. It has a population of more than 800 souls, including 270 Yemeni Jewish workmen, whose in-

roduction has proved a great success.

So far the British have found eighteen independent rural communities within their zone of occupation, nearly all the inhabitants of which are Russian or Polish Jews, who when the war began were gradually attracted to them well-educated Jews and Jewesses from the towns—from Jerusalem, Damascus, and even from Beirut. After three and a half years of war they have a population of 10,000, who patiently cultivate more than 6,000 acres.

Their houses are mostly one story and a half in height, cleverly erected from the stone cut centuries ago lying about. Each has a garden and a stable and fronts on a main street, usually lined with mulberry trees. In the rear of the dwellings spread the great communal farm lands. Most of the communities have a group of communal buildings, including a "Beth-an" or people's house, similar to the New England town hall, but built of stone that would here be worth thousands, a synagogue, and a library.

As to administration, social and political, they are all of the same type; they are governed by their "village" or village council—the selectmen of a New England township—which, however, have far greater power and responsibilities than the town councils in Europe or America. They are elected annually by all the adult landowners and resident taxpayers of three years' standing, independently of sex.

They are responsible for the division of taxation, local and imperial—before the British occupation—among the colonists for school and religious institutions, public health, and registration of births, deaths, and marriages and titles to land. The general policy of the colonists is directed and their needs looked after by an elected federal committee which is in touch with the European Zionist organizations.

In the month of April there was a resolution before this federal committee to refund to the village of Katrah the sum of \$17,500, to which extent it had been damaged during a bombardment last January.

Here, therefore, is a quasi-federal State of immigrant Jews made up of many independent colonies, proving two things: that Zionism is an established fact, and the Jews of the city, if they get the opportunity, will profitably till the soil.

### A GOLDENROD ROMANCE

"Christie Bell" Is An Old-Fashioned Story, With Jenny Lind In It

"Christie Bell of Goldenrod Valley," by Henry Thew Stevenson (Federal Publishing Company, Indianapolis), is a tale of Southern Indiana and Cincinnati in the times when Jenny Lind sang, and it is as old-fashioned as the songs of those days.

In the beginning Christie is a schoolgirl of twelve, bright and good, but not keen for her books. At the end she has found a lover, wiped out a family feud and been through plagues of flood and cholera. And she has a voice which the Swedish Nightingale praises.

## Why Germany Is Desperate

Those who would understand the stupendous sacrifices which Germany is making to force a decision on the western front must carefully examine three series of figures. The first of these relates to the growth of the National Debt. At the commencement of the war it was, apart from sound investments in national institutions, the smallest National Debt amongst the great Powers of the World. By the end of 1917 it had grown to about \$5,000,000,000, and it was increasing at the rate of four millions a day. Since the national revenue did not meet, and could not by any possibility be expanded to meet, the service of the Debt and the war-pensions, which already amounted to nearly \$700,000,000 a year at the beginning of this year, the entire future cost of the war and a large part of the service of the existing Debt would simply be added to the Debt. If the war continues through 1918 Germany will have the problem of raising \$550,000,000 a year, merely to meet the interest on its Debt and pay war-pensions, which now become a more fearful burden every month. And there does not exist an economist or man of business in Germany who believes that this can be done.

The second series of figures relates to the increase of paper-money. Germany was not wanting in financial boldness before the war, but it did respect the elementary law that the gold reserve must be one-third of the notes in circulation. At the time of the outbreak of the war the proportion of gold to the notes and deposits of the Reichsbank was 36 to 100. By the end of 1916 the proportion had sunk to 20 to 100. At present it is 15 to the hundred. The gold has, professedly, sunk to \$126,369,000 (with \$5,897,000 of silver); the Reichsbank notes amount to \$567,764,000 and the deposits to \$337,765,000. But this is only the beginning of the economic statement. In the first place no one outside Germany probably believes that the gold-reserve does stand at \$120,000,000. We wonder whence Germany's neutral neighbors have received so much gold. In the summer of 1915, when American gold began to come less freely, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden had, collectively, \$47,000,000 of gold. A year later they had \$74,000,000. Today they are saturated with gold.

However that may be, the economic law was evaded in other ways, which to a foreigner forcibly suggest the legend of the ostrich's conduct when it is pursued. Other series of notes (Reichskassen and Darlehenskassen) were issued, and these had no gold whatever behind them. When these were established in 1914, the issue was strictly limited. That limit was passed long ago. The most desperate expedients were adopted in order to arrest the growing stream of paper which issued from the banks, and which painfully recalled the story of France before the Revolution. Extraordinary

drastic exertions and intrigues of the Valutasentrale, because Germany is ruining itself economically. In Switzerland, for instance the agents of the Valutasentrale made a very costly effort in 1917 to improve the exchange. A heavy liability was accumulating against Germany. By a series of very questionable maneuvers the German agents raised the exchange, and in the autumn they attempted to crown their work by booming the "great Russian victory." The value of the mark rose from 50 to 73 in three months. But the greed which Germany betrayed at Brest-Litovsk let Switzerland see the real value of its peace, and the mark fell once more. At the end of 1916 its value was 86; in March 1918, after fifteen months of "victories," it was \$9.55. The same campaign had the same result in other neutral countries.

Since Germany pays largely for its imports in coal, which it extracts by slave-labor from French and Belgian property, it has restricted its loss from this source; yet there has been a considerable loss. The mark has been, on the average, 25 per-

cent below par for four years and a half. Germany has in addition lost tariff-duties which Herr Dernburg modestly computes at \$12,500,000 a year; it has lost \$75,000,000 in Russia; and it has lost a million square miles of colonial territory. But these losses are small in comparison with the frightful losses on its industry and shipping, the inflation of its currency, and the colossal heaping of Debt. Its foreign commerce of 1906,000,000 a year has shrunk to nothing. It has lost the capital value of nearly two millions of its best workers. It has completely exhausted its raw material and worn out its equipment for civic and industrial purposes. It will need hundreds of millions of capital and years of labor to re-equip itself and restore its trade after the war; and it approaches the task with nearly \$1,000,000,000 of paper money, a debt which will probably reach \$7,000,000,000, and a sinister reputation throughout the world. If the present western offensive fails to reach a decision, as it must, the prospect of Germany is terrible.

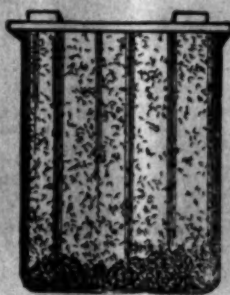
## PROTEST BY VIENNA JEWS

Rumanian Peace Treaty Deprives Co-religionists Of Rights

London, June 7.—A telegram from Berlin to Reuters, forwarded from Amsterdam, says that Dr. Alfred Stern, President of the Jewish Community in Vienna, has published a protest against the paragraphs in the Bucharest peace treaty concerning Jewish rights.

Dr. Stern declares that these paragraphs aggravate the situation of the Jews in Rumania because they create a new idea of "stateless" persons. He points out the the international agreement deprives hundreds of thousands of Jews of their rights because only a very small section of the Rumanian Jews can satisfy the conditions laid down for naturalization.

The Chemnitz Volksstimme, organ of the Independent Socialists, says: "It is apparent that there is discontent everywhere among the Jews over the Bucharest peace treaty."



## Actual Test

Fifty flies were caught and allowed to feed on a piece of meat. After one hour, the meat was removed, cut in two parts and placed in the bottoms of two clean, glass jars, marked No. 1 and No. 2. The meat in jar No. 2 was sprayed with B-K dilution (once only)—nothing was done to jar No. 1. Both were then covered and put in a warm room.

In 48 hours, the eggs on the meat in jar No. 1 had hatched and developed into

millions of fly maggots, which later developed into flies. The entire jar was a living mass, and this from only one-half the meat.

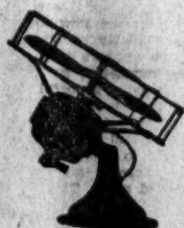
No maggots or flies developed in jar No. 2, which had been sprayed with B-K, even after keeping it for two weeks under the same conditions as jar No. 1.

The above test clearly shows how much more practical it is to kill a million flies at a time, the B-K Way, rather than to swat them one at a time.

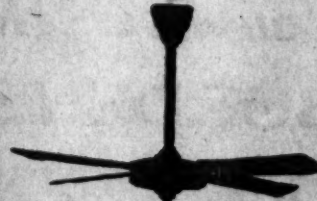
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## THESE TWO MEN'S TASK IS TO REFIT THE ARMY

The Lively Work Of Major Fawcett And Captain Thrall At Camp Blank

### SPRUCE UP FOR OVERSEAS

Hungry And Ill-Clad Soldiers Well Fed And Made Spick-And-Span For Voyage

New York, June 9.—Major George W. Fawcett, the Camp Quartermaster at an American embarkation camp. It is his first business to see that troops going overseas find comfortable, healthy, temporary quarters, and have plenty of food. The camp is more than a rest resort for travelers. When it was established less than a year ago incoming troops were warned that they must not rely on getting any of their overseas outfit here. This is so completely changed under Major Fawcett's administration that there is nothing an organization can possibly need which this camp will not supply nearly as fast as the men can be marched up to his warehouses to take the supplies away.

Major Fawcett has a two-foot square office in an unappointed shack. He sits at a little desk with two clerks, one behind him and the other at his side. A telephone receiver is strapped over his head all the time. The officers requiring supplies for the present and future who come into his camp make mistakes, big and little, but not one of them has ever got anything worse than an amused or an astonished grin from the Camp Quartermaster. "It is easier and quicker to give a man what you know he wants," the Major says, "than to waste your time, his and the Government's, by quarreling with him because he has not put his needs in proper shape."

Army regulations require particular printed formulas for requisitions, prepared with scrupulous attention to small details. Major Fawcett has taught his men to accept any scribbled memorandum on the back of an envelope or a bit of wrapping paper, tell the applicant for supplies to come back in half an hour, and then, when he returns, hand to him a perfectly arranged form of requisition, stating all his needs with military exactness, and at the same time direct him to a storehouse where his supply is already waiting.

The interior traffic of the camp has increased until 100 big motor trucks are tearing through the streets from dawn until dark, and half of them work far into the night. The more the camp speeds up the more troops Major Fawcett invites the War Department to send through the camp. The ideal of seeing to it that no man crosses the seas, the Major says, with clothing and equipment which is not new, or as good as new, has just about been reached. Troops are detrained from the interior in dusty, faded clothing, patched and pulled out of shape, and go on to their ships in an incredibly short time dressed up like a show window display.

His Lieutenants in charge of money disbursements, subsistence, construction, transportation, and recreation are at his door with brand-new complications every few minutes. Bewildered supply officers, who have come to the camp without the slightest idea of what is expected of them (and who would have resigned before coming had they known) appear at his door looking scared; they stand for a few minutes to the general run of his telephone conversation, forget their scare, answer his questions with a promptness and a definiteness which seem to surprise the men themselves, and go out with their heads up, smiling confidently, and accomplish changes and reittings and substitutions such as they had never dreamed of.

The work under Major Fawcett subdivides itself naturally so that no disproportionate burden falls on any one department, with one exception. For accounting purposes it is absolutely necessary that one man should have charge of what, in Quartermaster language, is called "property." He must sign every invoice and assume responsibility for it financially. This job under Major Fawcett is that of Captain C. E. Thrall, Q. M. R. C. Captain Thrall has counted it a big night when he has had more than four hours' sleep, since the war started. A visitor, who left him in his room at 9 o'clock one night last week commented on the fact that Captain Thrall was ready going to get to bed for once. The Captain had at that time his blouse and leggings off. The same friend passing his room (which opens off the main supply office) looked in and found the Captain stripped down to an undershirt and trousers. "No wonder you never get any sleep," said the visitor; "it takes you too long to undress."

Captain Thrall chuckled. "A bunch came in and wanted bed sacks and blankets while I was getting my shirt off," he said; "I was just getting the last of them out and sending my boys away when another bunch came in for six tons of straw. Nevertheless, I managed to get one shoe off. The other shoe had to wait until I changed fifty pairs of shoes for a regiment which is leaving for in two hours."

Captain Thrall has never been caught rattled. He swears now and then, but laughs at himself when he swears and he never lets anybody else get rattled. There are times when the floors of the warehouse are fairly spraying trousers, shoes, hats, leggings, tents, and overcoats out into the waiting trucks until the whole place is like a nightmare. It is always at just such a time that a message comes in saying that a command, which was to have arrived two days earlier, but which has been delayed on account of railroad accident and has been sent straight through to the steamship which is to take it to Europe, needs such and such equipment. It has telegraphed its needs for complete outfits for five-sixths of its command from shoes, to hats—and in all sizes. The best record of the Property Office so far in response to such telegram was when a train of twenty trucks, with Captain Thrall riding at the head, thundered into port, and alongside the ship in two hours after the receipt of the telegraphic requisition at the camp, with every single article needed to equip every man as General Pershing wants the men equipped. Captain Thrall is a much more tired looking man than he was a year ago—but like his chief he has found that the best way to keep men moving is to meet ignorance and stupidity alike with a friendly grin and straighten them out as they go along.

Major Fawcett left the regular army seventeen years ago and was for many years purchasing agent for the Philippine Constabulary. Captain Thrall came from the ranks of the regular army.

## Peking Day By Day

**The Kirin-Hulling Railway Loan**  
The following is the official report of Mr. Tiao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, concerning the Kirin-Hulling Railway loan. This report was sent to President Feng for approval on the twenty-fifth June and it was sanctioned on the twenty-ninth June.

The line will pass through the southern part of Yen-chi (Chientao) and the Tumen river to Hulling, Korea, traveling through fertile districts full of mineral deposits. According to the third article of the Sino-Japanese agreement signed in the thirty-third year of the reign of Kwangshu (1904) concerning the construction of the Fengtien-Haimintun and Changchun-Kirin lines, it was stipulated that in case of need, any extension of the Changchun-Kirin railway be built with Chinese funds; but if Chinese capital cannot be procured for the purpose, then, the Chinese Government should consult the Japanese Government about same. Further, this was also mentioned in the sixth article of the Sino-Japanese treaty about the Tumen river frontier signed in the first year of the Hsuanlung reign of the defunct Taching Court, hence the Ministry was approached by the representative of the Japanese Industrial Bank in June for the construction of the Kirin-Hulling line and a draft agreement was signed by both parties on June 10, 1918, consisting of fourteen articles. After the signing of the agreement, the Japanese Industrial Bank, the Bank of Formosa and the Bank of China immediately advanced the sum of ten million dollars to the Chinese Government at the rate of seven and a half percent per annum without commission. The ten million dollars were paid into the Tokio office of the Sino-Japanese Bank on the nineteenth June on the credit of the Peking Government who are at liberty to use it without restriction or condition.

With regard to the construction of the Kirin-Hulling Railway, the actual amount will be decided by the Chinese Government and the above-mentioned three banks will then issue bonds in Japan. The bonds will be issued in gold currency to be refunded within forty years from date of issue. The railway and its incomes are to be used as securities for this loan.

The construction of the Tumen river iron bridge will be undertaken in conjunction with the railway department of the Chosen Government. General and the cost is to be equally divided by the contracting parties. All other articles which are not mentioned here will be made by the two contracting parties in accordance with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan signed in December, 1904.

Mr. Tiao says that this line will be completed in four years and that with the exception of this there is no other railway loan with foreign capitalists at this moment.

### Miscellaneous

It was forty-five years on June 29 since the Foreign Ministers in Peking were first received in audience by the Emperor of China.

The appointment of Mr. Liu Shih-lun, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Minister to Switzerland has been definitely settled. His appointment will be gazetted when Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang returns from Peking.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, accompanied by Mr. Funatsu, secretary of the Japanese Legation, called on Mr. Liang Shih-yi on June 25. They had a lengthy talk together, but it is not known what it was about.

General Feng Yu-hsiang has addressed a telegram to the Government requesting that the bereaved wife and sons of the late Lu Chien-chang be given some compassionate allowance to enable them to sustain themselves.

A new paper in Chinese to be called the Wei Xi Pao will soon appear in Peking. It will be edited by Mr. Yang Tu, the famous monarchist under Yuan Shih-k'ai's regime, and Mr. Hsieh Ta-ko, another famous monarchist, former proprietor of the defunct Asiatic Daily News, will be manager of the new paper.

General Chang Chin-yao, Tuchen of Hunan, has addressed a telegram to the Central Government stating that the people of Hunan are in great need of food supply. He requests that grains imported from other provinces be exempted from taxation. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce have granted his request.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui, in the course of a recent Cabinet meeting, brought up the question of raising funds for the Kwangtung expedition and he further prescribed the dates on which the different items of funds should be available to the military authorities concerned. He also expressed the desire to see the Ministers arrive at some definite conclusion on this question at the earliest possible moment. After some discussion, it was resolved that the question should be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance at once, and that the Minister of Finance should be requested to raise the required amounts at the stated periods.

The Temple of Agriculture has been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Bureau by the Ministry of the Interior for conversion into another public park in order to offer more pleasure resorts to residents of Peking. Mr. Chien Kan-chen, Director of the Municipal Bureau, has instructed Mr. Mao Ping-yu, Chief of the Surveying Department, together with some assistants, to make a careful survey of the place and draw plans to be submitted to the Bureau as that the work can be started at an early date.

The Mukden branch of the Frontier Development Bank, which had been closed for the fortnight ended on June 26, failed to straighten out its affairs in the intervening period and announced the extension of the business suspension by three weeks longer. It is now gleaned that what loss the same branch has suffered is much lighter than originally supposed, and there is a hope of some help forthcoming from Peking way.

It is thought quite improbable that the market will be appreciably disturbed and many shareholders and clients of the Bank will suffer.—M.D.N.

The Peking Leader writes:—So far the question that as to whether Japan will or will not send an expedition to Siberia has been a puzzle to the public. Although strict secrecy has been maintained by the Japanese Government and several

Tokio papers have been suppressed for giving publicity to this question, it appears that the expedition will ultimately be carried out. Lately there have been rumors that the Tokio Government has definitely decided to despatch troops to Siberia as well as reports that it has abandoned its original plans. But the fact seems to be that Japan is now bargaining, in spite of the opposition of the American Government with the Allies regarding the matter. The prospects are that a satisfactory arrangement will soon be arrived at and an expedition will be sent after all.

Mr. Chang Ping-ling, the famous eccentric scholar, who recently went to Szechuen, after a disagreement with General Tang Chi-yao, got disgusted with political affairs and has now become a monk.

A Foochow telegram received July 1 says that a Brigade under Commander Tiao now stationed at Tehhuashan has declared independence of General Li Hou-chi, the Fukien Tuchen.

A report is in circulation that Hung Shu-chu, the man implicated in the murder of Sung Chiao-jen, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce under Yuan Shih-k'ai's regime, is trying to secure the President's special pardon.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi was expected to leave Peking July 4 for Tientsin en route for Hongkong in order to attend his daughter's wedding.

General Feng Yu-hsiang has telegraphed to the Government requesting that his 15th Brigade be expanded into an Army Division.

The military expenditure required by the Government troops at the southwestern fronts is very great indeed. During this week the Ministry of Finance has to secure at least \$1,000,000 exclusively for military expenditure in Hunan and Fukien alone. There are other large sums of money required by Generals Tiao Kun and Lung Chi-kwang.

It is reported that a copper mine has been discovered in the district known as Hanyangpo in Tientsin, Paoing, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has despatched the mining expert, Mr. Liang Tsun, to proceed there for the purpose of making enquiries and a survey of the mine in question.

## DEEPEST LAKE IN AMERICA

Portland, Ore., June 8.—A lake known as the "Great Sunken Lake" is reported to be the deepest lake in this country, and perhaps in the whole world. Located in the valley of the Cascade Mountains, about seventy miles north of Jacksonville, Ore., this lake, which is about fifteen miles long and four miles wide, is so deep that its depth cannot be measured. It is situated so far below the crest of the mountains that winds cannot reach it, and its surface is like a sheet of glass. It is sometimes called the "Lake of Mystery."

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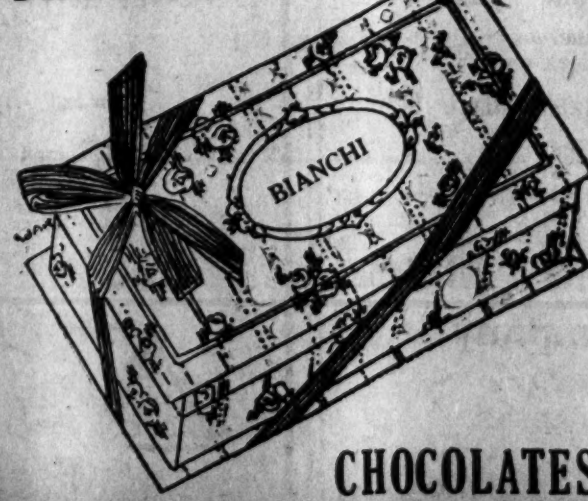
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## Endow Every Child And Make Society Collectively Responsible

Henry Dwight Chapin, M. D., sub-ject of this interview, is professor of diseases of children, at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. He has written much on medical and social topics. His best known works are "Theory and Practice of Infant Feeding," "Diseases of Children," "Vital Questions," and, very recently, "Health First: The Fine Art of Living." To appreciate the full force of the almost revolutionary suggestions set forth in this interview, it must be remembered that the speaker is not only a foremost man of science but that he is an experienced social worker in many branches of child welfare work, and especially well qualified to distinguish between the Utopian and the practical.

By Charles W. Wood  
(New York World)

What is the United States going to do toward the conservation of its children?

Obviously this is the most important question that can be asked, for, no matter how victorious its troops, any nation which allows its children to be sacrificed dies. War, historically, bears hardest on the children. Every food famine, every fuel blockade and every industrial depression hits them first—and hardest. For "the man without a family" we shed few tears, but we all recognize the tragedy of hard times where one has children to support.

We take it for granted, apparently, that the children will suffer. But why? Why should any catastrophe which doesn't result in starving the adult result in starving any child? The answer is, obviously, that we do not accept collective responsibility for the child in the fundamental matters of its support and care. For its education, yes; we build schools and pay teachers out of the collective purse. But for its milk supply, its baby shoes or its shelter from the cold—that is all up to father or to charity.

Father and charity, however, very often fall down on the job. In every survey that has been taken the curve of infant mortality rises with an industrial crisis and falls with the return of prosperity—always closely following the curve of the family's wages. The schools don't shut down, and the teachers stick to work; so the child gets his regular allowance of education if he is able to sit up and swallow it. But in thousands of cases he isn't able; poor food causes malnutrition; then stunted growth and subnormality.

I have heard this question discussed by sociologists and I have heard all sorts of utopian propositions advanced. But what, I wondered, would a practical New Yorker suggest—one who had specialized in child welfare not in the theory but in the actual work of caring for New York's little ones? From several quarters I was sent to Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, children's specialist, who has devoted practically his whole career to medical and philanthropic work for needy children.

"There are two ways to approach the question," the doctor explained at the outset. "There is the welfare of the child and of society at large; and, on the other hand, the practical considerations which compel us to abandon any theory, no matter how good it may sound, as soon as it is seen to run counter to the fixed convictions of almost everybody. No matter how scientific a prescription is, it can't do any good if the patient won't take it. One type of doctor, then, will content himself with giving the patient something he will take, even though its benefits be relatively small. Another will leave his prescription and put it up to the patient to swallow it or suffer. From which angle do you want me to answer your question?"

"Which kind of a doctor are you?" I asked in reply.

"A doctor hasn't done his full duty," he answered, "until he has at least tried his best to make the patient accept the prescription which will cure. On the other hand, I have no patience with these social doctors who lose interest in the case simply because their theories are not accepted. There is a certain type of Socialist, for instance, who has a theoretically sound prescription for the abolition of poverty. But the public won't take the prescription, and the Socialist sulks. Can you depend upon him to work for child welfare, to find homes for homeless children and mothers for the motherless? Not he. He has offered his cure, and if society doesn't take it so much the worse for society. If you will try to make it plain that I am not prescribing for America in any such spirit I will try to give the prescription which I believe we must eventually accept."

"In the first place, America is her children. Without her children America would cease to exist. America cannot afford to let one of the least of these, her children, suffer. If poverty saps their lives, it is true that we must abolish poverty as far as children are concerned. The Socialist contention is perfectly scientific in that only we must do much more than abolish their physical poverty. We might give our children all the food, clothing and shelter they could possibly use and still leave them in a state of terrible poverty."

"Taking children from poor homes and putting them in rich institutions

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would be treason to humanity, and most institutions are not even rich. A child's need for mother love is just as great as its need for milk. The physical death rate in some of the best of our institutions is frightful. The spiritual death rate is probably greater. Any scheme which tends to break up the home and substitutes collective care for a mother's personal love and watchfulness over her own brood is inhuman and unnatural. And still it seems that society must assume collective responsibility for the support of every child."

"How?" I asked.

"I am a physician," the doctor answered, "not a sociologist. To me the important question is not how we shall do it. I don't care how. I only say that we must do it. There are several ways suggested. One is to be more severe in our prosecution of neglectful or deserting parents; to compel the father to work steadily and to provide suitable conditions at home. It is the system which is generally in use today, the only objection to it being that it often doesn't work. Another method seems to me more simple, but it would probably be met with more clamorous objections."

"And that is?" I asked impatiently.

"TO ENDOW EVERY CHILD."

"Four words! But I don't know that I ever heard four such meaningful words before. They seemed simple, but when the doctor began to point out their meaning the Russian revolution looked small in comparison."

"To endow every child?" I asked.

"To take from the individual the responsibility for the child's support."

"How many children have you?" the doctor asked.

"None," I said.

"What salary do you get?"

I told him.

"I know one father of ten," he went on, "who has an income of about one-fourth as much. Just what I want to know, is dodging his responsibility? Those ten children are all capable of becoming good, stalwart Americans if they are not destroyed by poverty. They have a good father and mother, who would be almost ideal parents if it were not for the hardness developed by overwork and want. But the minute I suggest solving that problem for them the man in your position is afraid that Tony's character is going to be undermined. Pardon me if I suggest that the collective handling of this problem would increase rather than diminish individual responsibility. As a matter of fact, placing more responsibilities on one man's shoulders than he is able to bear creates discouragement, and discouragement ends in running away from all responsibility. If we expect our soldiers to do their full duty we must see to it that they are fully equipped. We must not expect them to face the enemy's cannon with bare fists. If we should habitually compel them to do that, the greatest heroes in the world would soon learn to run away. And yet we expect Tony to present society with ten first-class citizens without financial equipment enough to bring up one. What I suggest is merely

a universal child insurance; not merely insuring parents against funeral expenses, but actually assuring the child's life and health and happiness. And I would increase everybody's responsibility to bring about that much-desired end."

"Surely Tony should be made to work. But he should everybody, whether he has children or not. And from the wealth thus created the Nation would not find it difficult to provide adequately for all our children."

"Frankly," the doctor added, "I do not think the American people are in any mood to accept such a prescription now. They do not see the urgent necessity of it, and the suggestion goes counter to some very deep-seated beliefs. A sudden crisis might put the whole situation before them in a new light, so that they would consent to such a radical departure from their accustomed habits; but I am not optimistic enough to expect them to see it now. All I hope for immediately is that we shall begin to deal with the question from the new angle."

"If Tony, for instance, were to go to the average Charities Department today, explaining that his income was not enough to support a family of ten, the Charities Department would most certainly suggest that some of the children be taken away and placed in an institution for dependent children. This is a sort of civic kidnapping which violates the most sacred instincts of the parents and condemns the innocent children to a certain amount of helplessness and hopelessness."

"What the department should do, and what we should all insist on the department's doing, is to increase the family's income to a point where Mr. and Mrs. Tony can care adequately for the whole brood. This could be done if the money that is expended in keeping children in institutions were deflected to the family home. Such work should, of course, be guarded by careful investigation and oversight. Such an attitude on the part of our charities generally would be a big step in the right direction. The whole problem cannot be solved, however, until we as a community insist upon the adequate support of all children in their own homes, not waiting for the individual parents to plead their poverty."

"There would be no limit to the size of families," I suggested, "if there were no personal responsibility to pay for their support."

"There is no limit to the size of families today," he answered, "among the very poorest of our population; no limit except the limit of human endurance. Undoubtedly some of our middle-class people, with good homes but uncertain finances, would have larger families than they have today, but I cannot see any disaster to society in that."

"But," I protested again, "would not thousands of young couples rush into hasty marriages, knowing that the cost of bearing and rearing children would be assumed by Uncle Sam?"

"I should hope so," the doctor answered. "I should hope that marriages would be about eight or ten years more hasty than they are today. Physically and psychologically, early marriages are the best. Normally, people should mate before they become too set in their ways and too incapable of adjusting themselves to each other. And there is nothing that threatens the social health any more than this condition which makes early marriages almost impossible. For ten years after they

should be happily mated our young men are left to sow their wild oats—because they think they can't afford to get married. It shouldn't cost anything to get married. If the choice must be made, the tax should be levied upon those who don't. They should at least be made to pay for their freedom by contributing an equal share to the support of our children."

"But would not some women have children without marrying?" I asked.

"If the problem of economics were solved for them? Wouldn't there be an increase in illegitimacy?"

"Not if I had my way," he answered. "If I had my way there wouldn't be any illegitimate children. I would make them all legitimate, no matter who brings them forth."

Dr. Chapin is not known as a radical. He is a sincere believer in marriage and the home—in conventional marriage and monogamy. But he is also a believer in humanity, and he doesn't think that there is any people on earth so free from sin that they can afford to punish mothers and babies for being mothers and babies."

As a child specialist he has become well acquainted with the problem of illegitimate children and he has found happy homes and pure motherhood for very many of them.

"Utterly bad women," he said, "do not become mothers, though it is quite possible for us to make them bad afterward by denying their children a right to live. The women of the streets do not have children; either they use illegal preventives or they are kept from motherhood by the diseases of their calling. I have found in my own observation that the unmarried mother is usually the victim of unrestrained love. The illegitimate child may be and often is a better endowed child, physically, mentally and spiritually, than the average legitimate child. That is because the love that brought him into being was so spontaneous, so deep, so intense that it broke through all the conventional restrictions, even the restrictions of respectability and morality."

"And you would make all such children legitimate?"

"Why not?" the doctor asked in reply. "Obviously, if a sin has been committed, the child is not responsible. But more to the point in this discussion, the Nation cannot afford to wreck these young lives either through poverty or disgrace or by turning them over to the mechanical charity of institutions."

"And you would have society as a whole endow all such children, providing its mother or its legal guardian with sufficient funds to assure its ample support throughout childhood?"

"I would have society at large endow ALL children," the doctor amended—"children of the poor and children of the rich; children of the married and children of the unmarried. If we attempt to discriminate against the rich in such a

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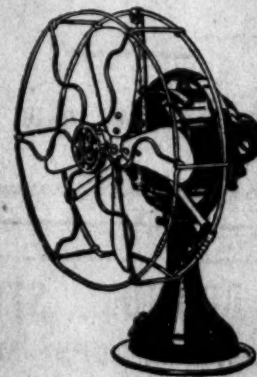
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## Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co., write as follows in their report for week ending July 12:

White Silk.—The market has ruled very quiet and closes easier.

Tanless.—Silver Double Elephant Tia 530. Gold Killing Tia 480.

Yellow Silk.—The last English mail took some 900 bales for India.

Motman.—Gold Peacock 1, 2, 3 and 4, Tia 505 to 440. Gold Double Cock 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Tia 505 to 445.

Mienchow.—Tia 385.

Szechow.—Tia 390.

Woyunk.—C. H. 1, 2, 3, Tia 387½ and 387½.

## Share Market

In their report for week ending July 11, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows:

The local share market continues active, and a good deal of business has been transacted on the Exchange. Stocks improved to Tia 125½ buyers and are wanted at this price. Rubbers remain inactive.

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

**Reuter's Service**

London, July 9.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2½% for a-c..... 540.

Cheques on London at..... Fr. 27.14½.

T. T. on London at New York..... G. 34.74½.

Bar Silver (Spot)..... 48½d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount..... 5%.

Market rate of Discount..... 3½%.

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellarides..... 28.14.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Seides and Bengal..... 17.38.

Cotton: Good Middling Americans..... 22.87.

Plantation Rubber July (Paid)..... 2/2½.

Deliveries China Silk..... 16 Bales.

Deliveries Canton Silk..... 4.

Deliveries Japan Silk..... 194.

## U. K. METAL MARKET

**Reuter's Service**

London, July 9.—Today's metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nominal)..... 122 5 0.

American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b. .... 137 0 0.

Lead L. B. C. I. f. per ton Nominal..... 29 0 0.

Soil: Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. (Net)..... 29 0 0.

Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1/- Extra in tank)..... Nominal.

Mantle Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ¼%)..... Nominal.

Standard Tin (Cash)..... 344 10 0.

Spelter (or soft) f. o. b. 52 0 0.

Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. .... 26 5 0.

Standard Tin (3 Month)..... 344 10 0.

## LONDON RUBBER MARKET

**Reuter's Service**

London, July 9.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s 2½d. paid.

October to December: 2s 4d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, July 8:

Spot: 2s 3d. paid.

October to December: 2s 4d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

London, July 7:

Spot: 2s 2½d. buyers.

October to December: 2s 4½d. value.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

**Reuter's Service**

London, July 9.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and telegraph transfers were:

Tenders for Transfers: Highest price 1s. 5d.

Tenders at 1s. 5d.

Receive 27%.

Deferred Transfers: Highest price 1s. 4d. 29/32.

Tenders at 1s. 4d. 29/32.

Receive 27%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. .... 6,000,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. .... 6,000,000.

## BAR SILVER

**Reuter's Service**

London, July 9.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48½d. Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, July 8:

Bar Silver Spot: 48½d. Steady.

## COTTON MARKET

**Reuter's Service**

London, July 9.—Today's cotton prices were:

Good Middling Americans ... 23.07d.

July ..... 21.99d.

October ..... 19.59d.

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Sungkang from Hongkong: Messrs. F. Campbell, A. W. Brun, P. D. Siles, Sak Wan-yik, King W. Chun, Niek Chi-wei and T. K. Lan.

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## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
<b>Today</b>							
Nankai, Kobe, Yama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe, via Hongkong	Rindjani	8.00	18.00	17.00			
Weihsai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shanghai	21.00		21.00			
Swatow	Hothow	21.00		21.00			
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		21.00			
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	17.00		17.00			
Weihsai (Daily except Sunday)	Train	15.00		15.00			
Weihsai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	21.00		21.00			
<b>Tomorrow</b>							
Hongkong and Canton	Sungkang	21.00	17.00	21.00			
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		21.00			
Swatow and Hongkong	Train	17.00		17.00			
Hankow	Train	15.00		15.00			
Weihsai	Train	15.00		15.00			
Weihsai, Hongkong & Canton	Taiyang	14.00		14.00			
<b>Tuesday, July 15</b>							
Weihsai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Chikusan maru	14.00	18.00	14.00			
River Ports	Chikusan maru	18.00	17.00	18.00			
Weihsai	Train & Str.	17.00		17.00			
Weihsai, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	18.00		18.00			
Poochow	Koboku maru	18.00		18.00			
<b>Wednesday, July 17</b>							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	21.00	17.00	21.00			
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	17.00	21.00			
<b>Thursday, July 18</b>							
Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.		9.00				
Weihsai, Chefoo & Tientsin	Yamashiro m.		17.00				
River Ports	Yamashiro m.		17.00				
<b>Friday, July 19</b>							
Japan Ports	Takekuma m.		17.00				
Japan Ports	do		17.00				
<b>Saturday, July 20</b>							
Nankai, Kobe, Yama, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada			18.00				

Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

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Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. **BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE.** Also in Great Britain, France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.

Telephone No. 1478.

1 The Bund.

## ICHIKI &amp; COMPANY

Y. 36 North Szechuen Road.

Tel. North 2681

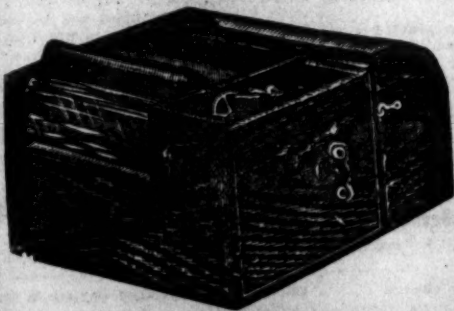
DEALERS IN MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

## Just Arrived Violin Cases

The rainy season is coming! Don't get your Violin damp. Therefore we have a good stock of Violin Cases.

## Buy Fly Traps

Get rid of the flies and save yourself from germs and discomfort



All traps purchased from us will be repaired free of charge excepting broken springs, for which the small charge of replacing same will be made.

Price \$4.00 each

TAKATA &amp; Co.

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone 2472

## Launch Services

## TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 1.30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 16, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs' Jetty at 3 p.m.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 13 1.30	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 13 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 13 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nankin	Br.	H. & E.
July 13 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehwang	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 13	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	I. & E. L. C.
July 13	Hankow	Twangtiah	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 13	Postoo	Kiangtzen	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug 13	Hankow	De Lagree	Fr. g-b.				
SD	June 9	Cruise	De Lagree	Fr. g-b.				McFester
SD	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. s-b.	190			
WTW	Oct 27	Yuse	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
OD	May 20	Cruise	Palos	Am. s-b.	190	9	40	H. Telano
SD	June 11	Cruise	Tesl	Br. g-b.				
SD	May 13	Cruise	Toba	Ap. s-b.				
YTDPW	May 10	Cruise	Woodark	Br. g-b.	190	9	36	

Makes Them Bright and New Again



Furniture of all kinds, as well as floors and interior woodwork, can be given a handsome finish—usually in one operation—with Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain. No wonder wise housewives feel that they simply couldn't "keep house" without a can of

## Patton's Oriental Varnish Stain

You'll find a dozen uses for it without half looking. Shabby chairs, badly scratched chiffoniers, marred tables—may easily be made new-looking again!

Patton's Varnish Stain is a perfect combination of varnish and stain. It dries over night and can be used over old varnish or over paint by preparing the surface with a can of the ground coat.

We carry it in all sizes from ¼ pints to gallons.

Estimates Free of Charge on Application to

**FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.**

PAINT CONTRACTING DEPT

## China Realty Co., Ltd.

Real Estate—Architects—Insurance

## For Sale or To Let

Newly Constructed Residences—modern—comfortable—containing four and five rooms, nice gardens, best residential section. Can be purchased on our easy payment plan.

Land For Sale, in the International and French Settlements. Suitable for schools, factories or residences.

## China Realty Co., Ltd.

LAND &amp; ESTATE AGENTS, ARCHITECTS

Agents: Lancashire Insurance Co.

Nanking and Kiangse Roads

Your Cup of Tea Should Be China QUALITY Tea



FLOWER BASKET BRAND

Sold by all Grocers

THE CHINA TEA CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI

## "Commander"

is original—therefore it cannot be compared with any cigarette you have tried.

## "Commander"

is mild—it has unusual flavor—its larger size is distinctive.

## "Commander"

must be smoked to be appreciated. Try them—buy a tin of fifty, or a packet of twenty at your dealers.



Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 13, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
Sovereigns Bank buying rate,  
4/9=Th. 4.51  
exch. 73.5=Mex. \$5.50  
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.375  
Whal Gold Bars: 978 touch Tia 290  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1913  
Gold Dollars: buying rate,  
1131=Th. 54.90  
1131=Th. 54.90  
Peking Bar .....  
Native Interest ..... 85

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver ..... 481.6  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 6%  
Market Rate of Discount:—  
3 m-a ..... %  
4 m-a ..... %  
5 m-a ..... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 80 d.s.  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... Fr. 27.35  
Consols ..... \$ —

Exchange Opening Quotations  
London ..... T.T. 4/9  
London ..... Demand 4/9 1/2  
India ..... T.T. 31.65  
Paris ..... T.T. 64.85  
New York ..... Demand 65.15  
New York ..... T.T. 113  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70  
Japan ..... T.T. 481  
Batavia ..... T.T. 216

Bank Buying Rates  
London ..... 4 m/a. Qta. 4/11.6  
London ..... 4 m/a. Dooy. 4/11.6  
London ..... 8 m/a. Qta. 4/11.6  
London ..... 8 m/a. Dooy. 4/11.6  
Paris ..... 4 m/a. Qta. 67.5  
New York ..... 4 m/a. 117

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE  
RATES FOR JULY.  
Sh. Ta. 3.81 @ 4/5 ..... \$1  
1 @ 4/5 ..... France 7.16  
5.50 @ 111 ..... Gold \$1  
1 @ 4/5 ..... Yen 2.34  
1 @ 15 ..... Rupies 2.94  
1 @ ..... Roubles —  
1 @ 1.50 ..... Mex. 1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,  
TIENTSIN.Cable Address  
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.  
Delightfully situated, facing  
Victoria Park, and located in  
the Centre of the Town's Life  
and Business.  
Spacious and Luxurious  
Dining and Reception Rooms.  
Every Bedroom with private  
Bath and Toilet.  
Firm Class Cuisine and  
Selected Cellar, under Foreign  
Supervision.  
Central Heating, Electric  
Light, Modern Sanitary  
Arrangements.  
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and  
Porters meet all Trains and  
Boats.

## THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance  
Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage  
of the present high rate  
of exchange to provide for  
the future education of their  
children.

Write to us for particulars  
of our Special Policies, at  
10 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"  
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.  
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.  
Strictly first-class cuisine under the  
personal supervision of the proprietress.  
Separate baths, hot and cold  
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98  
The undersigned, as agents for  
the above company, are prepared  
to grant policies against Fire on  
Foreign and Native risk at Current  
Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co.  
have received the following tele-  
graphic report from their Singapore  
agents in connection with the last  
weekly rubber auctions held July  
13:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$0.54 per  
pound equivalent to 1s. 3 1/4 d.  
No. 1 Crepe—\$0.54 per pound  
equivalent to 1s. 3 1/4 d.  
Market: Steady. Offered 1,892 tons,  
sold 565 tons.

The Chamber of Commerce at  
Singapore have decided to adopt  
from July 1, 1918, the practice of  
selling Rubber at the Weekly Auction  
at cents per pound instead of  
dollars per picul. The comparative  
sterling equivalent will be "ex ware-  
house Singapore" instead of "London  
terms." The above quotations are  
not necessarily the highest prices but  
the highest prices at which any con-  
siderable quantities are sold.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singa-  
pore report that their Auctions this  
week showed prices of 54.50 cents to  
51 cents for Pale Crepe and 56.50  
cents to 49 cents for Smoked Sheet,  
the tendency of the market being  
easier.

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, July 13, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official  
R.M.C. 6% debts. 1913 @ Th. 90.00  
Weeks 7% debts. Th. 90.00  
New Engineering Th. 21.50  
New Engineering Th. 21.75  
New Engineering Th. 22.00  
Unofficial  
R.M.C. 5 1/2% debts. 1915 @ Th. 80.00  
R.M.C. 6% debts. 1913 @ Th. 90.00  
New Engineering Th. 21.00  
Shanghai Docks Th. 134.00

行 銀 中  
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)  
Statutes approved by the Govern-  
ment in 1916

Head office: Tientsin  
Subscribed Capital ..... \$2,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$1,020,000

Managing Director:  
SUN TAO RAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domest-  
ic Cities:

Tientsin, Chinkiang,  
Shanghai, Soochow,  
Peking, Wushih,  
Hangchow, Ningpo,  
Nanking, Ningpo,  
Yangchow, Shaoching,  
Haichow, Canton,  
Peking, Hongkong,  
Tientsin, Kiangsu.

Agencies and Correspondents in  
foreign countries:  
London, International Banking  
Corporation.

New York, International Banking  
Corporation.

San Francisco, International Bank-  
ing Corporation.

Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.

Kobe, Bank of Chosen.

Osaka, Bank of Chosen.

Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.

and also other principal cities in  
foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted. In-  
terest allowed on Current Accounts  
and Fixed Deposits both in Taels  
and Dollars according to arrange-  
ment.

Credits granted on approved  
securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.  
W. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.  
Telephone No. 2618 General Office.  
Telephone No. 1939 Manager's Office.



## MITSUI BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
3 Fochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000.  
Reserve Fund ..... 12,500,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.  
President: Baron Takayama Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishio (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama,  
Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoeki,  
Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka  
(Tokyo), Otsu.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclays Bank Ltd.  
The London City and  
Midland Bank, Ltd.  
New York: The National City Bank  
of New York  
The Guaranty Trust Co.  
of New York

Every description of Banking and  
Foreign Exchange Business Trans-  
acted.

K. KOENIG, Manager.

Chartered Bank of  
India, Australia and  
China

Incorporated by Royal Charter  
1853.

Capital ..... \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Share-  
holders ..... 1,000,000

Head Office:  
25 Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chair-  
man.

Mr. Duncan Carmichael,  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.,  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,  
G.C.B.,  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.,  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:  
The Bank of England,  
The London City and Midland Bank  
Limited,  
The London County and Westminster  
Bank Limited,  
The National Provincial Bank of  
England Limited,  
The National Bank of Scotland  
Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amoy, Hongkong, Peking,  
Bangkok, Ipoh, Penang,  
Batavia, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon,  
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco,  
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai,  
Colon, Malacca, Singapore,  
Fuchow, Manila, Sourabaya,  
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin,  
Harbin, New York, Tientsin,  
Hioho, Yokohama.

London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster  
Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 11, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-  
ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved  
Securities, and every description of  
Banking and Exchange business  
transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the  
chief commercial places in Europe,  
India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan  
and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

Shanghai Branch, 11 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above  
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throughout the world. Bills of Ex-  
change bought, Travelling Letters of  
Credit issued and every description  
of Banking and Exchange business  
undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
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Fixed Deposits are received for  
twelve months and shorter periods  
at rates to be ascertained on ap-  
plication.

A. I. D. STEWART,  
Manager.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
441 Ningpo Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai  
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling \$15,000,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 15,000,000  
\$54,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-  
prietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG  
Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holtrop, Chairman  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy  
Chairman.

A. H. Dodwell, Esq.,  
C. B. Gubbay, Esq.,  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,  
W. L. Patterson, Esq.,  
T. A. Plummer, Esq.,  
Hon. Mr. E. Sherrin.

Chief Manager:  
Ersking—N. J. Stans.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Hongkong, Peking,  
Bangkok, Ipoh, Penang,  
Batavia, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon,  
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco,  
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai,  
Colon, Malacca, Singapore,  
Fuchow, Manila, Sourabaya,  
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin,  
Harbin, New York, Tientsin,  
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## The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential  
Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00  
Paid-Up Capital ..... 13,375,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$1,398,553.00  
Special Reserve Fund ..... \$1,865,923.00

Head Office: PEKING  
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,  
Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow,  
Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang,  
Anking, Nanking, Hangchow,  
Dahly, Ningpo, Kiangsi,  
Nanchang, Fuchow,  
Nankow, Chinkiang, Amoy,  
Kirin, Haichow, Canton,  
Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong,  
Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow,  
Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,  
1 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved  
securities. Local bills discounted.  
Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-  
counts at 2 per cent per annum, on  
Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per  
cent per annum, and on Fixed De-  
posits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 2 per  
cent per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per  
cent per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per  
cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,  
Manager.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Hongkong, Peking,  
Bangkok, Ipoh, Penang,  
Batavia, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon,  
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco,  
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai,  
Colon, Malacca, Singapore,  
Fuchow, Manila, Sourabaya,  
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin,  
Harbin, New York, Tientsin,  
Hioho, Yokohama.

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London County and Westminster  
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Shanghai Branch: 11, The Bund.  
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Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved  
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Drafts granted on London and the  
chief commercial places in Europe,  
India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan  
and America.



## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.  
The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Shiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.  
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.  
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.  
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The I.C. s.s. Kiangwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luanyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. European Liner Sado Maru with mails, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday, and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf tomorrow, about noon.  
The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, July 16, and is due to arrive at Woosung on Thursday. She will be despatched for San Francisco, via Japan and Honolulu, from the Custom's Jetty on Friday, July 19 at 10 a.m.  
The R.M.S. Empress of Japan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, July 17, at noon, and is due to arrive at Woosung on Saturday, at 7.30 a.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver B.C. via Japan and Victoria, B.C. from the Custom's Jetty on the same day at 3 p.m.  
Hand baggage only will be received on board the Tender and must reach the jetty for examination at 2 o'clock.  
Heavy baggage must reach the Company's Office not later than 2 o'clock on Friday, July 19, when an examination will take place and passengers or their representatives with their keys must be present.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.  
Kaga Maru ..... May 31  
Hirano Maru ..... June 25  
Yokohama Maru ..... June 18  
Tamba Maru ..... July 5  
Kamakura Maru ..... July 8  
For San Francisco  
Korea Maru ..... June 4  
Siberia Maru ..... June 13  
Colombia ..... June 23  
China ..... June 24  
Tenyo Maru ..... June 27  
Yondel ..... July 4  
For Seattle  
Suwa Maru ..... May 19  
Fushimi Maru ..... June 16  
Kashima Maru ..... June 30  
For Tacoma  
Araba Maru ..... June 13  
Africa Maru ..... June 17  
For Marseilles  
Saigon Maru ..... July 1

## Sicawei Weather Reports

12.—Fine weather in our regions. Moderate and variable breezes on the continent and along the coasts.

The typhoon of the Loochees have moved away across Japan. Very loose barometric gradient in China. 13.—Fine and hot weather.

Saturday, July 13, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg. mm.	750.60	750.89
Bar. at Centg. inches.	29.55	29.56
Variation for mm 24h	10.98	10.63
Variation for mm 12h	11.40	10.05
Wind—Direction	SE	SE
Wind—Kilom per hour	7	4
Wind—Miles	4.3	2.5
Temperature—Cen	20°7	27°7
Temperature—Fah	69.3	81.9
Humidity co	95	70
Nebulosity 5-10	7	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

## ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

## BUBBLING WELL

July 14th

"Me and Me Moke"  
A delightful English Comedy  
in 4 Parts  
by Richard Canthony author of  
"A Message from Mars"  
produced by the London Film Co.  
Also  
Scenic and Comic Films  
Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

## APOLLO THEATRE

TOMORROW — MONDAY, JULY 15th

The new film from a new firm

"ME AND ME MOKE"  
"ME AND ME MOKE"  
Written by Robert Gauthony, author "The Message from Mars"  
8 GREAT ARTISTES: Gerald Ames, Hubert Nilles, Edna Flagarth.  
A good old fashioned English Comedy FOUR REELS

SEE — "ME — ME MOKE — ME BARRER" — SEE  
You'll have a great time with this film

Pathe's British Gazette — "Glimpses of Pond Life"

AND

LONESOME LUKE in "THE MESSENGER"  
LONESOME LUKE in "THE MESSENGER"  
You will enjoy Luke in this spasm of fun.

TONIGHT The Great Pathe Film

"LE COUPABLE!"  
"LE COUPABLE!"

— MATINEE AT 3 P.M. —

GLADYS HULETTE in "A Crooked Romance"  
GLADYS HULETTE in "A Crooked Romance"

## AMUSEMENTS

## Olympic Theatre

## PROGRAMME

For July 14th and 15th

SHOWING

"A CONEY ISLAND PRINCESS"  
in Five Parts

PARAMOUNT PICTOGRAPH

"HIS OWN NEMESIS"  
Comedy

"WHEN SAMUEL SKIDDED"  
Comedy

TONIGHT

and on  
July 15th

At the

VICTORIA THEATRE

The Inimitable

MARY PICKFORD

IN

"The Girl of Yesterday"

A UNIQUE ROMANCE

of the

PAST and PRESENT

In Five Parts

## AMUSEMENTS

## ISIS Theatre

MATINEE TODAY AT 3 P.M.

Showing "THE GREAT SECRET" Episodes 14-16-18

TONIGHT

"The Candle AND THE Moth"

NORDISK FEATURE IN 3 PARTS Featuring VALDEMAR PSILANDER

Showing

"THE BLACK 13"

Thrilling Detective

Story in 2 Parts

ON MONDAY, 15th JULY

THE CONCLUDING EPISODES

OF THE "GREAT SECRET"

SEE Who is the

"VOICE ON THE WIRE"

ON THURSDAY, 18th JULY

ON MONDAY  
22nd JULY

CHARLES RICHMAN AND DOROTHY KELLY

IN THE "SECRET KINGDOM"

A SUPERB SERIAL OF ROMANTIC ADVENTURE

Commencing  
THURSDAY, JULY 18th



## APOLLO THEATRE

GREAT STAR ATTRACTION—FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

A. N. GERMON  
A. N. GERMON

The Great Russian Actor

The Great Russian Actor

Presents

A STIRING RUSSIAN FILM DRAMA IN FOUR PARTS

"MARTYRS FOR THE PEOPLE"  
"MARTYRS FOR THE PEOPLE"

In which are introduced both songs and speeches with A. N. Germon in the Title Role.

He will also present

A HUMOROUS KINO-OPERA

"THE LOVER'S COMPETITION"  
"THE LOVER'S COMPETITION"

All the parts being undertaken by the author A. N. Germon.

## THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

ALL THE STARS SHINE ON THURSDAY

MISS ARGELLIA  
MISS ARGELLIA

French and Italian Opera Singer.

SMITH & BELLA JACKSON  
SMITH & BELLA JACKSON

American Eccentric Singers and Dancers.

LOS YERAR  
LOS YERAR

Les

Meilleurs Dansseurs Espagnols

Comiques

et

Clasiques.

GEORGE ROGER  
GEORGE ROGER

French Eccentric Comedian, Dancer and Musician.

MLLE. RIEUSE  
MLLE. RIEUSE

French Eccentric Singer and Dancer.

THERE'LL BE SMILES AND SMILES  
AND SMILES AND SMILES NEXT THURSDAY

LES MEILLEURS DANSSEURS ESPAGNOLS  
COMIQUES ET CLASIQUES



Los  
YERAR

DRESS CIRCLE \$2.00, STALLS \$1.00, BOOKING AT ROBINSONS



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 15	—	San Francisco	Hindani	Dut. H.C.T. Co.	
July 15	—	San Francisco	Shimo Maru	Jap. Alex. Mar.	
July 15	—	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 15	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
July 15	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 15	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 15	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 15	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	Euador	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.	
Aug. 15	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 14	—	Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Nagasaki	Penna	Rus. R.V.F.
July 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Manila	Shokwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	Port Said	Euador	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	Liverpool, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 14	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	—	D.L. Swatow	Holow	Br. B. & S.
July 14	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	—	1200 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.
July 14	—	6:30 Swatow, H'kong & C'ton	Taiwan	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 14	—	6:30 Ningpo	Kiangtan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	—	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.
July 14	—	Hongkong	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 14	—	6:30 Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.
July 14	—	6:30 Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
July 14	—	6:30 Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br. C.P.R.
July 14	—	Hongkong	Key West	Br. C.P.R.
July 14	—	Hongkong and Manila	Nanking	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	—	Hongkong and Manila	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14	—	Hongkong and Manila	Euador	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.
Aug. 18	—	Manila & Singapore	Araba Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 24	—	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 14 10:00	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Shengding	Br. B. & S.
July 14 6:00	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Kiangtan	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 14	—	Tsingtao	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 14 6:30	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
July 14 4:00	—	Tsingtao & Dairen	Shuntien	Br. R. & S.
July 14 3:00	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Toku Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 14	—	Tsingtao	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14 10:00	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Penna	Rus. R.V.F.
July 14	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 14 10:00	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

July 14 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Wahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 14 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Taiwan	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 14 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Toku Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 14 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.
July 14 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Euador	Am. P.M. S.S. Co.
July 14 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Araba Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 14 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 13	—	Ningpo	Kiangtan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 13	—	Foochow	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 13	—	Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 13	—	Hankow	Kiangtan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 13	—	Hankow	Toku Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
July 13	—	Hankow	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Wahta will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Toku Maru Capt. T. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung wharf on Monday, July 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Capt. Gibb, will leave on Monday, July 15, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangtan Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Toku Maru, 3,770 tons, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, July 16, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting Capt. R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, July 15, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Holow Captain W. T. Roberts will leave on Monday, July 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sungkiang Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. I. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 16, at 6:30 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wuchang Capt. Pickard will leave on Wednesday,

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Salto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on July 17, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Whangpoo wharf on July 17, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain R. J. C. will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 18, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**MANILA and SINGAPORE.**—The Steamer Araba Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 13, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.**—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on Aug. 25, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, July 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TSINGTAO.**—The Str. Noto Maru Capt. K. Miya, will be despatched on July 15, For Freight, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.**—The Str. Keelung Maru Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on July 15, at 2:30 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 1:30 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TIEN-TSIN.**—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. R. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, July 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Foreign Ports

**SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.**—The Str. Shinyo Maru, 25,000 tons, Capt. A. Nagano, will be despatched on Friday, July 19, 1918. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For Passage apply to T.K.K., T. N. Alexander, Manager.

**TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 27. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING KOBE, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's str. Altai Maru Capt. — will be despatched on August 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTZE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Loen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Huma Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## "SUNSHINE BELT"

## Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Tons, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA ..... July 20	S.S. ECUADOR ..... July 27
S.S. ECUADOR ..... Aug. 17	S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Aug. 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" ..... 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..... 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Ceylon	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA ..... AUG. 7
S.S. COLUSA ..... Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-3 Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA



(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

**EUROPEAN LINE**  
For Marseilles  
**AMERICAN LINE**  
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.  
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27  
"ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. —, Aug. 13, Aug. 16

For Hongkong  
"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Salto, July 15, July 16  
For Manila and Singapore  
"ARABA MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Aug. 16, Aug. 18

For Hongkong and Singapore  
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Aug. 27, Aug. 28

**CHINA COASTING LINE**  
For Tientsin  
"NOTO MARU" (1,300 tons) Capt. K. Miya, July 13, July 14  
For Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen  
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,500 tons) Capt. S. Imai, July 13, July 15  
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao  
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, July 15, July 17

The Company also runs summer steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok. For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

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For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan ..... July 20	Monteagle ..... July 18
Monteagle ..... July 31	Key West ..... July 28
Key West ..... Aug. 15	Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 3
Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 14	Monteagle ..... Sept. 21
Monteagle ..... Oct. 5	Empress of Japan ..... Oct. 29

\* Monteagle calls at Moji † Key West, Cargo only.

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G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, July 13, 1918	
KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons for San Francisco, Aug. 10, 1918	
SIBERIA MARU ..... 13,000 tons for San Francisco, Aug. 20, 1918	
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Sept. 3, 1918	
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Oct. 6, 1918	

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## SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

	Wons
MISHIMA MARU	16,000
KANAGAWA MARU	12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	July 29
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 19

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	July 19
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Saida,	July 23
WATSUMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	July 30

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OKAWA LINE

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri,	July 17
WATSUMI MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	July 20
KUMANO MARU	3,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 27

## FOR JAPAN

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	July 16
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## Kobe to Seattle

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 19
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## FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 8
KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 2

## FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		July 23
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Aug. 19

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17
AKI MARU	13,500		Aug. 31
TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 18

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## SOMBAI LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IZUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

AMERICANS TRAPPED  
GERMANS AT VEUILLYFrench Officer Says Holding Of  
Our Mea Cheaply Caused  
Several Blunders By Foe

Paris, June 8.—French admiration for the work of the Americans in the present battle is growing daily, and the newspapers are filled with complimentary articles. La Liberté prints the following from the pen of a brilliant French officer who is attached to one of the American divisions and witnessed our counter attacks at Veully:

"The American counter attacks were carried out with extraordinary dash and remarkable idea. Nobody was more surprised than the Germans, who did not expect to find that such troops, after the way they had been systematically decimated by the German planes, had sufficient ginger to beat them to a frazzle. This holding of the Americans so cheaply caused the boche to commit several blunders which cost him dearly."

"For example, at the southern corner of Veully Wood, taking advantage of the slight recoil of the machine guns, about a company and a half of boches slipped into the wood, with the idea of getting around the flank of the American defending position. The retreat of the machine-

guns, however, was only a snare set by the Americans, who allowed the Germans to get well into the wood, and then cut off their retreat. A dozen prisoners, brought back by the Americans the same evening, were the only survivors of the enemy column."

"One little detail will show the valor with which the Americans fought at Veully. In one single day, June 2, when the Germans made their greatest effort against our positions between the Ourcq and the Marne, twenty-three machine-guns were captured by the Americans."

The French papers report with admiration that northwest of Chateau-Thierry an American patrol, finding themselves annoyed by boche machine-guns, went out and killed all the artillerists and brought in the guns.

## 'BIG STICK' FOUND

Captain Thinks His Mast Will Be Largest Stepped  
Portland, Ore., June 8.—What "Captain" Bob McIntosh says will be the longest mast of the same diameter stepped in a vessel in the United States is one selected to replace the foremast of the auxiliary schooner Margaret, which will be 29 inches in diameter at the deck, and at the top, 106 feet above the deck, the diameter is to be 28 inches. The exact length of the mast from the "step" will be 129 feet 10 inches.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	Hongkong	Antiochus		
June 11	Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 15	Manila	Capto		
June 15	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
July 10	Hankow	Changwo		Chi. San Peh S.N.
July 18	Ningpo	Fukuen Maru	Jap.	Jap. S.M.R.
July 12	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	Hankow	Hwahta		
June 11	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	N.Y.P. Iron
June 19	Chingtao	Hokushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 8	Japan	Harold Dollar		
June 25		Iosco		
June 10	N. S. Island	Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 10		Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 15		Kato Maru	Jap.	
July 5	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
July 12	Chefoo	Kingline	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 28	Chingwangtao	Koyo Maru	Jap.	
June 28	Japan	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 28	Japan	Kanazawa Maru	Jap.	
July 8	Hongkong	Kwangtong	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 11	Tientsin	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	
July 12	Tientsin	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	
July 8	Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 15		Shyol Maru	Jap.	
July 6	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 3	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 6	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 6	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 9	Japan	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.B.F.
July 11	Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July 12	Hongkong	Taimang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 12	Japan	Taki Maru	Jap.	
July 12	Dalny	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
June 15	Japan	Tateyama Maru	Jap.	
June 27	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 4	Singapore	Vondel		
June 11	Chinwangtao	Yelko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

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American Ice Cream Soda Pineappleade Lemonade  
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to which should be added \$0.72 for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.

The Water used in the Manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilized by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it absolutely GERM-FREE.

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JULY 14

## Special Dance

at the

## CREST HOTEL

6 Siccawei Road.

10 p.m.

BILLY HODDS,  
Manager.

18673



There were masts shipped by "Capitain" McIntosh recently to South Africa that were 134 feet long, but of less diameter. The foremast now in place aboard the Margaret has a diameter of 28 inches and is the same length as the new one.

For two weeks a search was made for a stick from which the mast could be fashioned and when it was about concluded the only means would be to go into the timber and select one, the specimen now here found in a long raft. It is at the St. Johns drydock and will be fashioned by hand.

## Provision Prices

## in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on July 9, 1918.

## Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	35-30

## Fish

Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	14-16
Pomfret	"	14-16
Salmon	"	18-20
Saml	"	40-50
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	20-25

## Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-50
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-51.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none

## Fruit

Appricots	per lb.	8-10
Apple	"	10-12
Bananas	"	6-8
Cherries	"	none



Dr. C. CAMERON

## DENTAL

## SPECIALIST

38 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI

## Office Hours

9 to 12

2 " 6

Coconuts	each	15-18
Almonds	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per doz.	none
Rapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	14-15
Limes	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	2-4
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	6-10
Perseimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	3-10
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Pears	per lb.	none
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12

## Vegetables

Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	30-30
French Beans	per lb.	6-6
Broad Beans	"	6-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	"	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6

Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	3-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-3
Jarapipa	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per pic.	\$1.20-1.40
Peas	per lb.	none
Kidneyes	per bunch	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	2-3

## Grain and Flour

Flour American	per 50 lbs.	\$3.50
Flour Australian	"	\$4.30
Flour Shanghai	"	\$2.45
Rice	per 50 lbs.	\$7.50

## Milk

Foreign dairies	per bottle	36
Chinese dairies	"	17

## Fodder

Barley	per lb.	\$2.65
Bran	"	1.50

## Fuel

House Coal	per ton	\$12.50
Stove Coal	per ton	\$11.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00

## Laundry

Per 100 articles		\$1.00-4.00
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F. J. W. Melville,  
Chief Inspector.

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Charge moderate.

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Miss. A. Caubman

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Time 9-12 : 2-6

Tel. 1916.

17357

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Prices according to quality and size,

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# Business and Official Notices

## AVIS AU PUBLIC AU SUJET DE LA CIRCULATION PENDANT

Les Jours du 13 et 14 Juillet

### ROUTE VOYRON

La circulation des véhicules sera interdite sur cette route dans la partie qui traverse le Jardin Public de Koukassa, le 14 Juillet à partir de 7 heures du matin, jusqu'à la fin de la Revue.

Les voitures se rendant à la Revue accèderont au terrain par la porte Sud (Avenue Dubail).

Les 13 et 14 Juillet, au soir les véhicules auront accès au Jardin Public, mais ils devront entrer par le barrage Nord, stationner aux emplacements que désignera la Police, et sortir par le barrage Sud (Avenue Dubail).

Il est interdit aux Chinois non munis de cartes spéciales de circuler entre les deux barrages et de pénétrer dans le Jardin.

### BOULEVARD DE MONTIGNY

Les 13 et 14 Juillet à partir de 9 heures du soir, la circulation des véhicules sera interdite dans la partie du Boulevard de Montigny limitée au Nord par l'Avenue Joffre et la Rue Ningpo et au Sud par la Rue Volain.

### RUE DU CONSULAT

Si l'affluence du public rend cette mesure nécessaire, la circulation des véhicules pourra être interdite les 13 et 14 Juillet à partir de 9 heures du soir, dans la Rue du Consulat, à partir du Quai de France jusqu'au Boulevard de Montigny.

Dans ce cas, les voitures devront emprunter soit le Boulevard Edouard VII, soit le Boulevard des 2 Républiques.

### RETRAITE AUX FLAMBEAUX

Il est interdit d'une façon formelle à tout véhicule de chercher à dépasser la retraite aux flambeaux.

Le Chef de la Garde, Ch. SCHMITT, Changhaï, le 11 Juillet 1918.

## The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Five percent (5%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1918.

10 ROOMS to let on second floor of 113-15 Avenue Edouard VII for offices or living quarters. Apply Manager, the Oriental Press.

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**BUTTER!!**  
**BUTTER!!!**

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

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18707

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Samples on application.

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I once knew a man who did not have a can, but he did like his tea so he says now to me.

"My wife is a grouch; my corn hurts; Ouch! Ouch! Let's from here get up and get a liquor."

So I said, "Sure."

Elephant Head  
Liquor French  
Peppermint  
is pure.

"Puss" has nothing to do with the poetry.

ASK BILL!

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Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.  
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Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

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### No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

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TO LET, fully furnished, 450-A Avenue Joffre.

TO LET: Two very desirable single well-furnished bedrooms, bathroom attached. Suitable for bachelors or married couple. Very good board and attendance, near Bund. Terms \$70 each. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: Central, one large, airy, cool, well-furnished and newly painted bedroom. Excellent board and attendance, near Bund. Terms \$130 for two. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

WESTERN DISTRICT, 3 minutes from tram, to let with board, comfortable single room, very cool, with private balcony. Hot water service, telephone and stabling. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, well-furnished attic room with bathroom. Please apply 17 Quinsan Gardens.

33 SEYMOUR ROAD. To let, furnished rooms with board. Please apply to Mrs. Hopkins, corner of Avenue Road. Tel. West 457.

TO LET with board, by the day or month, comfortably furnished bedrooms, Western district, vicinity Country Club, for terms, apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let, one large double bedroom with bathroom attached, terms moderate. Also vacancy for one or two table boarders. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, Flat 18.

### LOST

LOST: Square platinum brooch with diamonds and sapphires. Liberal reward to finder returning same to 907 Siccawei Road. Telephone West 271.

LOST: Thursday night, Amethyst necklace. Finder please return to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS. \$50 reward no questions asked.

### SITUATION VACANT

CAN anyone recommend a good house-boy. Wanted at once. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOREIGN mechanics wanted for factory work at Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow. References required. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: English speaking governess for 2 children 3 and 4 years old by French lady, who is going shortly to California for 9 months. Passage free out and back. Good salary. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

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WANTED flat of two rooms and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.

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### SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION wanted by smart young man with knowledge of office routine. Could produce A1 references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: Young experienced Chinese, desires position as translator, correspondence clerk, office assistant or typist. Good knowledge of English. References. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED by an experienced young man, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping. Good references. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Indian light twin motor cycle, 1917 model. Good condition. \$300 Mex. See it at Eastern Garage, Soochow Road.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Soochow Road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19



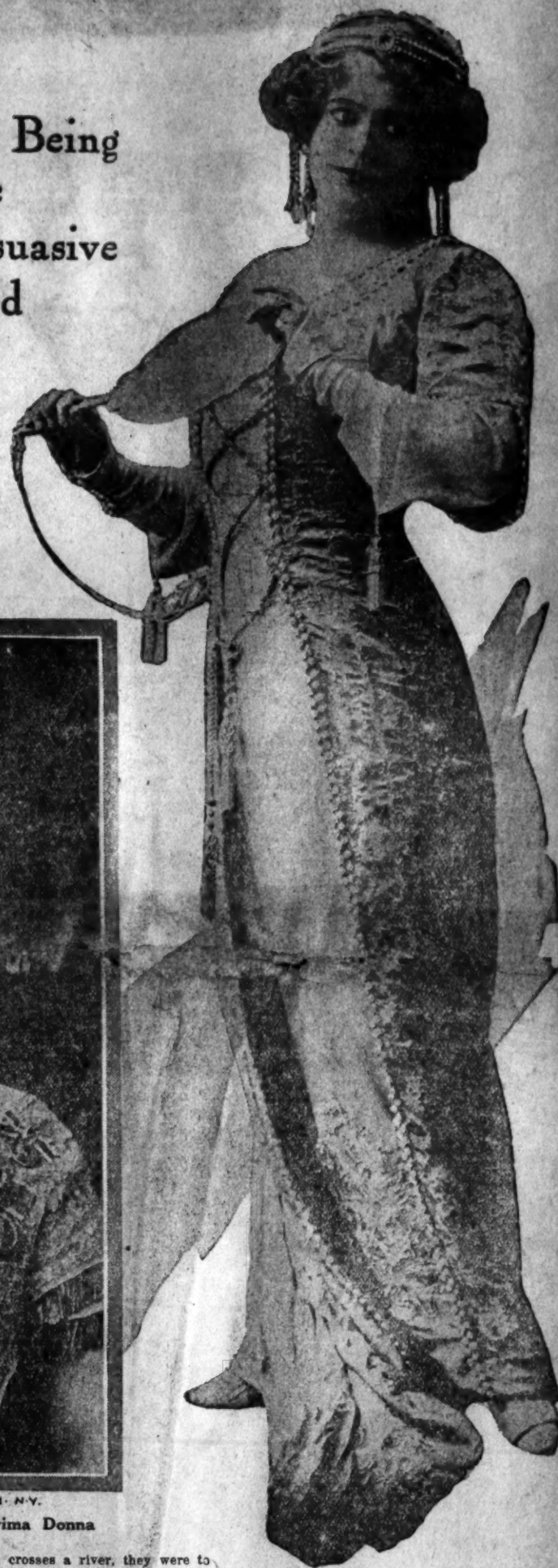
# Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, July 14, 1918

## The German Grand Opera Stars to be Interned?



German Internment Camp Where Foreign Artists Are Imprisoned by the Kaiser

### Why the American Government Is Being Urged to Shut These Charming and Persuasive Aliens Up in Guarded Prison Camps as the Kaiser Has Done with Our Artists in Germany



Mme. Matzenauer, the Metropolitan Opera Prima Donna

**W**ILL the German grand opera singers be locked up in American internment camps with the other German enemy aliens?

This is what the United States Government authorities are now considering, and it is probable that the voices of many highly paid Metropolitan Opera House stars will not be heard during the period of the war outside the wire fences of an American internment camp.

What has Germany done about foreign artists who were found in Germany? They have been locked up in internment camps. These artists were not seized for any cause except that they were merely citizens of countries against which Germany had declared war.

What sort of treatment has Germany given these imprisoned foreign artists?

They are for the most part confined in the Ruhleben internment camp, which is located in a race track near Berlin. From Ambassador Gerard's statements we know of the wretched conditions of this camp. Musicians, painters, singers, sculptors, actors are herded with gamblers, jockeys, prize fighters and criminals. They are crowded into filthy, badly heated quarters, with leaking roofs and none of the ordinary primitive comforts of life.

Ambassador Gerard again and again, in diplomatic correspondence and more recently in his writings and speeches, has told of this wretched camp and protested against it.

While Germany, without a moment's hesitation, locked up all foreign singers in internment camps, we have allowed German singers to tour America and collect millions of American dollars, some of which may have found their way back to help Germany carry on the war.

It is true that the Federal authorities finally laid their hands on Dr. Karl Muck, the leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and he is now interned. But the Department of Justice officials said in regard to the arrest of Dr. Muck that he was "one of the most important captures since America entered the war."

That the German public feel that the German opera singers now in America should behave like loyal Germans is made very plain by an article recently published in the Cologne Zeitung under the heading: "Unworthy Conduct of German Prima Donnas."

This German paper refers to the recent appearance in America of Miss Frieda Hempel and Madame Matzenauer, and says as translated by the Literary Digest: "The Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung reports that Frieda Hempel, a singer attached to the Royal Prussian Chamber, who is at present in America, has written a letter to the editor of an American musical weekly, dated New York, November 2, 1917, in the English language, of which the following is a [retranslation of the] German translation:

"May I ask you as expressly as possible to contradict the report that I have at any time refused to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in Providence or elsewhere? I do not know how this report arose, since I have sung patriotic American songs in my entire Autumn tour. I shall sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' next Sunday at the beginning of my concert in Providence.

(Signed) FRIEDA HEMPEL.  
According to the same authority, Margarete Matzenauer, singer to the Royal Bavarian Chamber, has had the following published in America:

"Although I have sung in German in the Metropolitan Opera House, yet some of my greatest successes have been made in French operas like 'Samson and Dalila' or Italian operas like 'Aida.' I have absolutely no feeling, to say nothing of sympathy, for Germany in this war. I first quickly aroused the fury of the Germans in San Francisco, where I sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in all my concerts. I have had American songs in all my programmes this season, on the West coast, in New Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati and other cities."

This, then is the "unworthy conduct" of these singers—they have never refused to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' when compelled to, and they have included in their programmes songs of nations at war with Germany!

Commenting on the rather half-hearted

Diamond Anklet Presented to Miss Hempel By the Kaiser



Madame Gadski, Whose Husband Was Accused of Plotting Against the Allies

statements of Miss Hempel and Mme. Matzenauer that they never refuse to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' an editorial writer on a Des Moines paper, where Miss Hempel was to appear in a concert, had this thoughtful advice to give: "We would like to have Miss Hempel come upon the stage and announce that she hates the brutalities of Germany; she pities the poor people of Belgium who have been run over by the Germans; she sympathizes with the outraged women of Belgium and northern France. We would like to have her say that she curses the day when the Germans shot Edith Cavell and that she thinks any nation that would sink the Lusitania ought to perish. We would want her also to say that she intends never to go back to Germany; that she has become an American and intends to so remain. Of course, if she made that kind of speech she never would dare go back to

Germany. If she did she would be imprisoned for life."

Will Miss Hempel make this little speech?

It has been pointed out to the United States authorities that it is not necessary for these artists to be engaged in spy work of hostile propaganda to be still undesirable aliens and not fit to be at large. The effect on the war of an attractive woman like Frieda Hempel, it is urged, is to make those who hear her voice go away from the concert and declare that a country which can produce such a charming person cannot produce murderers and worse. Her public tours act as an explanation and denial of the brutalities of her countrymen. The result is, therefore, entirely unpatriotic and strikes a note of discord when we are trying to get our people together.

In the case of Dr. Carl Muck, the Govern-

ment authorities have been apparently able to get sufficient and definite evidence to show that he was not only a German sympathizer, but was busily engaged in work dangerous to the United States. What the Federal authorities may be collecting against some of the German opera singers is not now known. One opera singer was credited with entertaining a party with a funny narrative of how the Germans sank the Lusitania.

The facts in regard to Mme. Gadski's husband are at least partly known. This singer is the wife of Captain Hans Tauscher, a German army officer who was for many years the agent in New York of the great German munition firm of Krupp, and was accused of complicity in the series of plots organized in the United States by Count von Bernstorff, Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, of the German Embassy.

Gadski's husband Captain Tauscher, was arrested in March, 1916, by order of the United States authorities and placed on trial for having conspired with five other men to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada for the purpose of crippling the Dominion's facilities for sending supplies to Great Britain and her allies.

According to the statement of the Department of Justice, five men armed with revolvers and each carrying a suitcase full of dynamite, were sent by Tauscher to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. They were to cross over from there to the Welland Canal, which connects Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario with Port Colborne on Lake Erie. At a certain selected point, where the

canal crosses a river, they were to set off their explosives—two or three being assigned to that job, while the others were to protect them from interference.

They could have tied up the canal for an indefinite period had they touched off the dynamite and interfered seriously with the conduct of the war. But the plot failed to work out in some of its details and the men returned to this city with most of their explosives and weapons without having crossed the border.

Captain Tauscher was charged by the Department of Justice with having organized and financed the expedition. He was closely associated with Captain Franz von Papen, at that time the dismissed German military attaché to the United States. He was subject to von Papen's orders and was said to have been mixed up in other German Government activities.

One dark night the five men journeyed down New York Bay in a motor boat to a spot near the Statue of Liberty, where they found a freighter loaded with explosives. The conspirators went on board and received several hundred pounds of dynamite, which they carried away with them.

The arrest of Tauscher was mainly due to that extraordinary character, Horst von der Goltz, who, under the name of "Bridgman Taylor," was one of those to whom von Papen paid money for German work in this country. Von der Goltz went to England, travelling with an American passport under his assumed name. He was arrested as a spy in England and condemned to death, but pardoned on condition that he would go to the United States and reveal what he knew of unneutral German activities there.

Miss Frieda Hempel, as "Juliet."

The jury acquitted Captain Tauscher, attended with many dramatic episodes. Madame Gadski was present throughout with her daughter, Miss Lotta Tauscher, and comforted her husband at trying moments.

It was shown that an expedition of five men, as charged, had gone to Buffalo. It appeared that the plot had failed because one of the conspirators became frightened and threw his bag of dynamite into the Niagara River. There was also evidence that Captain von Papen had paid money to Tauscher and to the conspirators at Buffalo.

The jury acquitted Captain Tauscher, apparently because they were not satisfied that the evidence had sufficiently shown his connection with the five conspirators. Captain Tauscher called for Germany with Count von Bernstorff and his assistants shortly before the United States entered the war. He obtained the same safe conduct as the regular diplomat.



Dress as Though for Having  
Your Photograph  
Taken and You Will  
Never Wear an  
Extreme Gown

frock that Do  
Not Date  
Themselves



A Hat That Would Be Suitable  
Whatever the Mode.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon  
(*"LUCILE"*)

WHY do we dislike old photographs of ourselves and others?

Because the clothes we wear in those portraits have passed out of fashion, and we look ridiculous in them. We have worn clothes that have dated themselves. The sleeves were of six months ago; the hat of last Spring; the furs were ancient of twelve months before.

What can we do to keep our photographs at least as pleasing to the eye as we ourselves are?

We can wear gowns and hats that are not of a distinct period, that have not, as it were, dated themselves. Furniture may be of a period, wine of a vintage, but persons should not be walking calendars as to their clothes or themselves.

The natural inference is that for photographic purposes we should not wear extreme clothes. Indeed, I should advise that we regard every day as a day for being photographed. Therefore never dress in radical style.

On this page I show you two gowns and a hat that are not dated. They might have been worn with aesthetic success any day of the past five years. For example, certain fabrics are of no period. Do you recall a time within fifteen years when chiffons and crepes were not acceptable? These gowns are fashioned of them. Nor within five years straight drapery or the tunic! Nor the close hat with light, spray-like feathers! These might have been taken down from the wearer's closet and effectively worn any time within President Wilson's successive administrations.

A Midsummer Gown That Might Have Been Worn Advantageously Any Summer Day Within the Past Five Years, and Will Look Well in the Hot Months for Five Years More. Note That the Lines Are Not Quite Straight, but Slightly Undulatory. It Would Serve at a Time When Straight Lines Predominate or When Bouffant Effects Are the Mode. Also the Girdle Is Not Markedly Wide Nor Extremely Narrow.

This Gown Is Notable for Its Beauty Alone. It Belongs to No Special Period. It May Be Termed an Always-Ready Frock. This Gown Is as Familiar to Our Eyes as an Intimate Friend's Features. We Have Seen Its Type Often, and We May Be Sure It will Many Times Recur to Our Vision. Yet It Is Ever a Welcome Sight, Because It Is Intrinsically Beautiful. Especially in the Matter of Material Used, for It Is of Softly Clinging Chiffon.





# AUTOMOBILES



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1918

## AIR VICTORIES WON BY MAXWELL PILOT

Lieut. Eddie Rickenbacker,  
Former Racer, Is Decorated  
— With War Cross At Front

By James M. Gould

King of race drivers, prince of good fellows and now ace of aviation—that is the summed-up history of Lieutenant Edwin Victor Rickenbacker, known the world over as a Maxwell pilot and now making history in the air. "Over there."

When the news was flashed over the cable that "Rick" had downed his first Hun, a responsive chord was touched in the hearts of automobile men wherever the industry is known. Nowhere, perhaps, was the wave of enthusiasm higher than in Maxwell circles for it was with Maxwell that Eddie first flashed into fame and many a time and oft was the first to sense the wave of the checked flag which told him that another hard and grueling grind was over.

No slacker, "Rick," for when the first call came, he put his services at the call of the Government and, because of his driving experience and mechanical ability was honored with an appointment as official driver of General John H. Pershing, American commander in France. "Rick" did his duty as such willingly and well but, essentially a fighter, was lured by the attractiveness of flying and a desire to do his battling bit in the world war for democracy. His desire, communicated to Gen. Pershing, resulted in his apprenticeship to a flying squadron. This course, usually taking several months, was completed by the American ace in half the time and soon his battle-plane was to be seen scouring the French skies.

Commissioned as a regular pilot in February, he was soon placed in command of a pursuit squadron and early in March flew with that other noted American, Major Raoul Lufbery, and narrowly escaped death from anti-aircraft guns at a height of 18,000 feet over the German lines. When the two intrepid Americans descended from this fight, there were shell-holes through the wings and the fuselage of their machine. Only supremely clever maneuvering by the Yankee flyers enabled them to return to their own lines.

As a member of the famous Maxwell racing team of 1915-1916, "Rick" won his greatest fame. On the Pacific Coast circuit in 1915, Rickenbacker, with "Barney" Oldfield, and the lamented "Billy" Carlson, won two firsts and four seconds, together with other placings.

In July, 1915, the now-famous aviator won a double victory at Sioux City, Ia., and at Omaha, Neb., both at 200-mile distance. On June 26 of the same year, Rickenbacker led the wonderful fleet of American racing cars home to the tape in the great 500-mile Auto Derby and attained a speed 5 miles greater than any American-built car had ever reached.

In May, 1916, "Rick" had another splendid win when he sent his Maxwell over the Sheepshead Bay Speedway course of 150 miles in 23 minutes, 31 seconds—an average of 96.43 miles per hour, thereby winning the Metropolitan Cup and a purse of \$10,000.

Lieutenant Rickenbacker is about 32 years of age. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, and early evinced a desire for mechanics. His first appearance on the speedway was as mechanic in the 1906 Vanderbilt Cup race, but not until eight years later, when he won the Sioux City 300 mile race on July 4, did he take his place with the stars of the game. Since that time, his success has been wonderful.

To the aviation service—the branch par excellence—"Rick" brings a world of confidence, the same heady ability to drive and maneuver and unfailing courage which will, unless dire fate overtakes him, bring him his splendid meed of fame as a fighter of the air.

## FINDS THE CADILLAC POPULAR IN FRANCE

American Writes Of Drivers' Preference For This Make In Army Work

In a letter to E. C. Howard, sales manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, W. G. Austin of Savannah, Ga., who is in service in France, comments at length on the popularity of the Cadillac among army men who drive and use motor cars.

"Wherever I go, to whatever motor control," the letter says, "it is the same story. Drivers who have other cars assigned to them are envious of the fellow who has a Cadillac. The drivers all ask for the Cadillac. One driver who had one informed me that it had gone 46,200 miles since June, and in all that time he hadn't touched it with any tool except his oil can and tire-change tools. I investigated and found everywhere—among officers and soldiers, French officers and others, a preference for the Cadillac.

"Don't imagine it is easy going over here because you used to hear that the French roads were perfect. They are far from good—and some are even worse than that—due, of course, to heavy hauling and extreme lack of labor for repair work."

## Armies Equip Own Cars, Makers Deliver Chasses

It is reasonable to suppose that a motor vehicle just received from the factory is in the best mechanical condition and in all respects fit for immediate service. It is not in accordance with the military system, however, to send either lorries or touring cars direct from the factory to the front. Most of the Allied armies prefer to attend to the detail equipment of their motor vehicles themselves, rather than to leave this matter in the hands of the firm which built the chassis and the body. The nature of this detail equipment varies with the armies. In some cases the manufacturer delivers merely a chassis and body, these constituting a vehicle capable of running, but not in a condition to send to the front on active service.

When this is done, a special branch of the Motor Transport Service is entrusted with the task of completely equipping the lorries, this equipment comprising the lamps and lamp brackets, tools, spare parts, spare tires, reserve fuel tank, pick, shovel, rope, jack, sponge, bucket, cleaning material, and all other articles which are not an integral part of the vehicle.

After being equipped and individually inspected, the lorries are formed into groups or columns, a traveling kitchen and a workshop are attached to each unit. An officer's touring car, and in some cases a motorcycle also, is allotted to the group, and finally the officers and men take over the set of lorries thus formed into a self-contained and independent unit capable of going into the field and maintaining themselves there for a considerable length of time.

In order to do this work vast numbers of motor vehicles have to be gathered together in a central open-air park. The more important of these parks often contain more than a thousand vehicles of several different makes, and in various stages of preparation. The sight of these huge open-air parks is always of great interest to the motorist, the lorries, ambulances, tractors, touring cars, rolling kitchens, trailers, motor workshops, etc., being neatly aligned according to make and type, and the exhibit varying from day to day, for as fast as one completely equipped column moves away, another one takes its place to be equipped and in its turn to move off to "somewhere at the front."

One of the biggest of parks, and the only one dealing with a single make of automobile lorry, has been established by the French army motor service at Turin in order to handle some of the one hundred lorries per day produced by the Fiat Company. The Fiat factory teststers deliver their finished cars and lorries to the officer in charge of this park, where they are equipped for active service, formed into convoys of eighteen or twenty, according to their tonnage, manned and officered and finally sent to the French army in Italy, or over the Alps, under their own power, to the army in France.

There are three main types of vehicles in this big park: 1½ ton pneumatic tired fast lorries—generally used by the aviation service—3½ ton heavy lorries, and officers' cars. The total often comprises several hundred cars, and constitutes the biggest collection of automobiles of any one make to be found in the world.

when the engine is cold, but will leak when the engine warms up, due to lengthening of the valve stem, and of course popping in the carburetor occurs immediately. Set the clearance at about two thicknesses of newspaper. Occasionally this valve may become stuck so that it cannot close. This may be seen from the outside as there will be an unusually large space between the valve stem and lifter.

There may be electrical troubles. With a single coil and distributor system, as used on the majority of cars, there would be some distributor trouble or a short circuit of the distributor wires. See that all wires are properly insulated and wipe all dust from the distributor head. If you know how to open the distributor you should wipe out the inside occasionally, using a cloth dipped in gasoline. This will remove all accumulations of dust, which will cause short circuit if allowed to remain.

On a Ford car we find the trouble caused by short circuits on the timer wires. These chafe against each other and sometimes against the sides of the engine, wearing away the insulation and so causing trouble. Close the switch, using a battery, or run the engine on magneto, and advance and retard the spark, watching the commutator and wires. If sparks are seen a short circuit is indicated, which may easily be stopped with tire tape.

Fortunately cars do not burn as frequently now as formerly, probably because the flame is led away from the carburetor by the hot air pipe leading from the hot air stove on the exhaust manifold. But don't think your car is safe on that account. There are leaks in these pipes and there is a summer adjustment with large holes to let in air when necessary. So look out for popping in the carburetor and determine its cause immediately.

## Auto Danger In Backfiring

By William H. Stewart, Jr.  
(President Stewart Automobile School)

Backfiring in the carburetor is dangerous to the car as it is likely to set the automobile on fire. Cars have been burned from that cause in the past and similar accidents are bound to happen again. It is well to be on guard and eliminate the cause for backfiring.

The most frequent cause is a lean mixture. This means more air in the mixture than usual. The carburetor gets out of adjustment in some way and the mischief is done. A lean mixture is slow-burning. It burns during the power stroke, during the exhaust stroke, and is still burning when the inlet valve opens, admitting the fresh mixture. This takes fire and the flame run back to the carburetor. If gasoline is dripping from the carburetor a heavy vapor is formed, extending under the

engine, where it is held by the mud pan. The flame spreads under the engine and soon reaches the tank, melting the connections and releasing a flood of gasoline.

Lean mixture may be due to derangement of the carburetor or a leaky inlet manifold. Some of the causes may be the spray nozzle too far closed, auxiliary air valve spring too weak, or valve open, or a clogged fuel line. A leaky inlet manifold may be detected by running the engine and injecting oil around the joints. Oil will be sucked in at the leak where the bolts must be tightened or a new gasket installed in place of the leaky one.

Troubles of the inlet valve are rare. The valve lifter may be out of adjustment, leaving no clearance, or actually pushing the valve off its seat. If there is little or no clearance the valve will hold compression



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## Some Absurdities Re The 'Pleasure Car'

(By H. B. Lewis, Packard Motor Car Co., of New York)

What is a pleasure car? Presumably a car that is used primarily for pleasure. No vehicle can be a pleasure vehicle per se, for vehicles are built for transportation and transportation is not of itself a thing of pleasure, but the process of carrying people or commodities from one place to another.

A railroad is used daily for the pleasure of some passengers, but we do not call it a "pleasure railroad." If it were used chiefly for pleasure we should have right to do so, but the total of its passengers who ride for pleasure as against its total tonnage of passengers and freight combined is such a trifling percentage that we scarcely consider them at all in estimating its usefulness.

The telephone does as much to promote pleasure as any other institution in the world, but who calls it a "pleasure telephone?"

The horse in his palmy days was used for pleasure even now, stroller though he has become, he is not guileless of the charge—yet his services as a whole have been so predominantly practical that he escapes the opprobrium of being a "pleasure horse."

After the satisfaction of one's sheer physical need an extra potato to appease the appetite is surely a "pleasure potato"—and many such there have been since the days of St. Patrick—yet the sustaining potato is sufficiently preponderant to avert for its species the odium attaching to that designation.

During the galleys, the gullotine, the electric chair, the Hun and the few other unmitigated horrors in our catalogue there are precious few commodities stop of earth that have never been known to give pleasure, but still fewer are those incapable of any other function. Among them all, however, the passenger automobile alone stands cursed with a descriptive term wholly devoid of utilitarian suggestion. States are not "pleasure states," golf clubs are not "pleasure clubs"—nothing in the whole list of utensils devised for recreation bears a title so destructive as the private carriage of the busy modern worker—a carriage far more democratically used than the horse carriage of old, a carriage as cheap per passenger mile as the horse carriage and with ten times its radius of action: a carriage that annually in this country carries 25,000,000,000 more passengers than the railroads—more, indeed, than steam and electric roads combined, and that saves a billion dollars worth of time per annum on even the most trifling valuation of the hours it conserves.

Well, either it is a "pleasure car" or it is not, this nimble convenience of ours. There is no "twilight zone." What it is depends on where it goes. If the farmer's car is used six-

tevenths to save his productive hours the fact that one-seventh of its use is for a needed outing now and then certainly does not warrant shunning it into the pleasure class. If the doctor's car expands his usefulness tenfold the fact that now and then it also refreshes his lungs and rests his tired nerves can never detract from the utilitarian character of its primary function. If the busy woman's car enables her to add work for the Y. W. C. A., the Red Cross and the National League for Woman's Service to the well filled schedule of her peace time services it does not become a thing only of pleasure because at intervals it also recruits her vital energies, sorely pressed as they are under the unwearying strain.

If the business man's car extends his usefulness into a dozen fields he could not touch without it and saves himself hundreds of productive hours a year to boot its by-products in the way of pleasure are only amplifications of its usefulness.

But does it do these things?

Well, let the owner speak for himself. Take a canvass of the reasons why your friends use motor cars. Find one, if you can, who bought his car chiefly for the pleasure it would give. Find one who thinks it is a thing he can spare without forfeiting great possibilities of usefulness at this time when every tool we have that makes for larger service must be worked to its limit. Ascertain why Canadians have found it expedient since war began to buy nearly five times as many passenger cars as they had when it broke out.

Determine the number of people on this continent who have felt it necessary to do without a host of other things for the purpose of owning the motor cars they found so much more useful.

Figure how we should do the useful things our motor cars make possible if there were no motor cars in service. Discover for yourself, as we have discovered, that 2,700,000 additional horses worked to the limit every day could barely shoulder the burden in their sluggish, inefficient way, and that it would take 13,500,000 acres not now in cultivation to feed the horses.

And when you have summed it all up go back to your vocabulary and extricate that lying phrase "pleasure car."

But before the last glad rites to its memory are solemnized let us pause just a breath to consider how it ever gained its cancerous hold on the fair fame of a modern utility scarcely second to the telephone in its practical service to the race. Perhaps the causal gentry who bandy it about so maddeningly in their easy assumption of the motor car's dispensability are only speaking the language they were taught. Possibly automobile advertising and salesmanship of the past has built up a

mental impression of something produced for sport alone—something held so cheap by its producers that it could not be sold by ordinary merchandising methods but must be eased into popularity by whatever claptrap seemed best suited at the moment to separate the public from its money.

The utilities of this world are not marketed by proclaiming them "smartest," "most beautiful," "liveliest," "unprecedented," "unparalleled," "the last word," "the only car for people of discrimination," "the greatest motor of them all," "the most amazing value ever offered"—by using every irresponsible superlative in the language in one's printed message and by everlastingly passing the other fellow in one's spoke piece—a combination of errors all too common heretofore in motor carriage salesmanship and one ideally calculated to create in the public mind a lack of respect for the passenger motor car as an institution by discrediting the sincerity of the industry behind it.

Utilities are presented as such and sold on their adaptability to the needs of persons who require their particular species of service. The telephone ad, shows the night call to the doctor, Yale lock copy shows the burglar baffled at the door, the tractor is pictured turning furrows in a fifty acre corn field, and so it goes right down the list. Motor carriage publicity, on the other hand, has catered to caprice, its pictorial effects have suggested nothing but the trivial, its verbiage has been one long flow of hyperbole—with the natural result that people who have not discovered from direct experience how much more substantial it is as an institution than the thing its producers have been picturing classify it mentally with gewgaws and gimcracks.

Naturally in the first national frenzy to give war the right of way a thing so widely used and yet so fatuously sponsored is one of the first to be singled out by theorists as a fitting sacrifice to the cause. Fortunately disparagement of a good thing redounds in the long run to its advantage. The times are too serious for hasty action on propaganda of any sort, and the close scrutiny the motor car has received under this pressure has actually done more to establish its indispensability than all the friendly eulogies of its advertisers for the past ten years. It has led to such significant pronouncements as that of the Fuel Administrator in his exemption closing order on the ground that automobiles are public utilities, and that of the United States Farm Loan Board in letting passenger motor cars as necessary farm equipment for the purchase of which the farmer may borrow money under the board's plan for aiding agriculture, and in spite of every argument

adduced to discourage the buying of automobiles their sales are so well sustained that a shortage is among the possibilities of the late summer season.

But no thanks to us, except for having built better than we talked. Our business vision has fallen far short of our creative genius and the rage in our hearts when public men chatter absurdities about the "pleasure car" is merely the grief of our own absurdity come home to roost. Among the many reflexes of this mischievous war is certainly destined to be a new type of motor carriage salesmanship. In the long run whatever it may have cost the industry to learn the consequences of triviality will be well worth the sacrifice. Better the lesson should come at a time when conditions were demonstrating the indispensability of the motor car without any help from us than in a day when time and labor saving machinery of every kind was not at its highest premium.

The gods have done us a great kindness in pointing out our errors so considerably. Let us profit by their mercy.

## U.S. ARMY IN FRANCE PRAISES THE CADILLAC

New York Man Tells How Motor Cars Are Standing Up In War Service

C. L. Grant writes the Cadillac Motor Car Company from Albany, N. Y., in praise of his experience with a Cadillac Eight in France. Mr. Grant was one of the special commissioners from the State of New York to handle the votes of the soldiers and sailors abroad in the recent election.

"Through the courtesy of General Pershing," he writes, "I was given the use of a Cadillac Eight with a driver and mechanic, covering the entire American camps.

"We drove over 1,700 miles without the least bit of trouble; and even when I tell you that we were making from 200 to 300 miles a day, driving from early morning until far into the night, through fog and rain and without lights, you can get little idea of the hardships of the trip. There was really no need of the mechanic, though he served as an extra driver at times.

"At the headquarters garage, Cadillacs predominate and officers are loud in praise of the manner in which they are standing up under the terrific driving to which they are subjected."

A large number of Cadillac cars were taken to France with the first contingent of the American forces; and many more have since been shipped. A fresh consignment of olive-drab machines is still leaving the Cadillac factory in Detroit every day, destined for service abroad.

## Great Beauty Shown In Line And Finish Of New King 'Eight'

Receipt of new King cars is announced by Messrs. Arkell and Douglas, the local agents. Concerning the new King eight their representatives here have the following to say in the way of descriptive:

"The King Motor Car Company's eight cylinder car for 1918 shows a greater beauty of line and finish than ever before. Increased riding comfort and general luxury are also apparent.

"Among the mechanical improvements, a jacketed intake manifold greatly assists in the vaporization of the gas. A new and improved type of Atwater Kent ignition is being used. The brake on the propeller shaft has been removed and both brakes are now on the rear wheels. Morse chains are employed in the front of the motor and a new cam shaft and mushroom tappet design has been developed which is extremely quiet.

"Columbia axles are standard equipment and Book taper roller bearings are used in the axle equipment throughout. An eleven tooth Bendix Gear has been developed which facilitates the action between the starting motor and the fly wheel and permits the use of a lighter and more compact starting motor. It is said that although the engine last year ran very quietly, the latest King "8" operates with no mechanical sound.

"The 120" wheel base has been continued, as well as the 3"x5" motor made in the King shops. As a unit with this engine, there is a dry plate clutch with a three speed transmission and a two joint drive to a full floating rear axle is used. The rear suspension is the well-known King Cantilever spring, used first in the United States by the King Motor Car Company."

## Finish Long Motor Line From Kalgan To Urga

2,300 Li Route Completed For Military Motorbus Service

The installation of a motorbus service for military transportation purposes between Kalgan and Urga has been completed. The entire length of the line comprises a distance of 2,300 li, between which twenty stations are established. The Tartar General of Chahar and the authorities in Outer Mongolia have despatched troops to protect the cars en route.

OVER 275

Claims have been paid in Shanghai under XS

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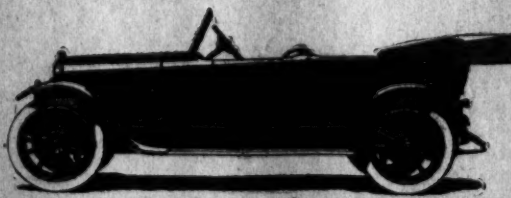
Just as Super-Power means Super-Performance. These are merely two of the traits of every stock model of

## The HUDSON SUPER-SIX

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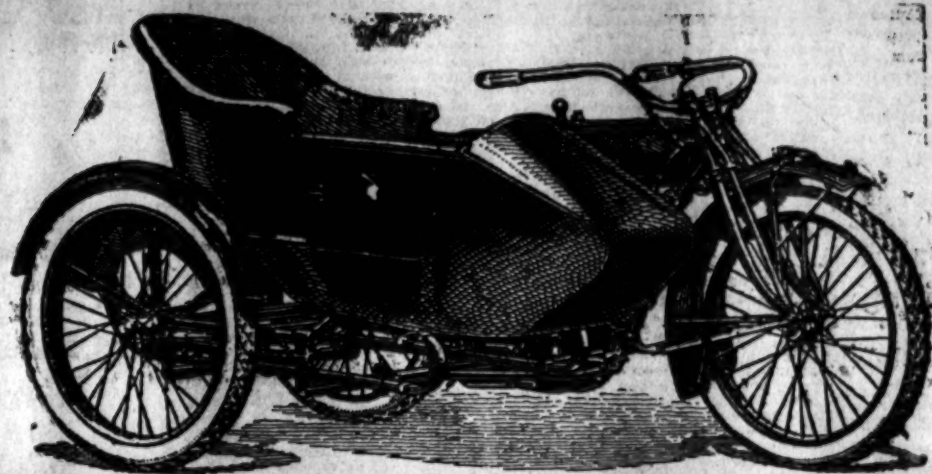
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reliability and speed are the essentials which will finally bring victory.

## *Indian Power - Plus*

**Motorcycles are helping win the war !**

We have Indians and Indian side-cars in stock. Let us demonstrate them.

### **JUST ARRIVED**

*We have just received a shipment of*

## *Maxwell*

Motor Cars which are ready for delivery. See these new cars before purchasing any other.

We also have Chandlers, Hupmobiles, Chevrolets and Burford Trucks in stock

THE EASTERN GARAGE - - - Phone 1159

THE STAR GARAGE - - - Phone West 197

# **THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.**

Proprietors



## ENGINEERS NAMED TO REFINE LIBERTY MOTOR

Cadillac And Simplex Experts  
To Watch Tests And  
Make Suggestions

With the object of making the Liberty airplane engine meet the highest possible standards, the aircraft board has appointed a supervisory committee of expert engineers to watch the tests and suggest refinements and improvements.

The two members of the committee whose names have been made known are D. McCall White, vice-president of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, and Henry M. Crane, vice-president of the Crane-Simplex Company, both designing engineers of international reputation. A third member of the committee will be named by these two.

D. McCall White, of the Cadillac Company, is probably the foremost authority in this country on the V-type principle of design, embodied in the Liberty engine. He came to this country from England to design the eight-cylinder V-type Cadillac engine, the sensational announcement of which was made in 1914. Before coming to the United States Mr. White was chief engineer of both the Daimler and the Napier. The Napier cars which he designed held several world's speed records and were conceded to be the finest automobiles built.

The six-cylinder power plant on which the Crane-Simplex Company has established its reputation for mechanical excellence, is the result of H. M. Crane's engineering genius. Before going to Simplex his ability was widely recognized.

Construction of Liberty engines is now going forward in the Cadillac shops in Detroit along with the building of passenger cars. Seven-passenger Cadillac cars, painted olive drab and intended for use overseas, are constantly leaving the Cadillac factory.

### MOTORS NOT MYSTERIOUS

Many Find Driving Very Easy Task,  
Says Saxon Head

"I've heard many people say they would buy a car if they knew how to run it," says George Morrow, president of the Saxon Motor Company of New York, "yet it is such a simple proposition that it seems absurd to hear a big healthy man say it when he sees the streets full of cars driven by frail women and driven well. Of course I know how simple it is to drive a Saxon, but occasionally our salesmen have a hard time to convince a man he can learn not only to drive but to take care of his own car in a very short time. There is nothing intricate or mysterious about a motor—it is being simplified and standardized more and more every year, and I believe in a few years we will see standard parts interchangeable on all cars."

"Another thing that deters some men from learning is the price they have paid for their car and they are afraid to take chances. They have become so accustomed to leaning on some one else, they lack self-reliance, but the time is coming, it is not here now, when this must be changed. Take our Saxon car, for instance. It is a car any man, regardless of his financial standing, may be proud to drive. Its first cost is low. It is economical, the operation is so simple any one can drive it with a few lessons, and it's such a sturdy car the small upkeep cost is remarkable. One of the strongest features is the immense saving in tires and the big mileage obtained with the minimum of wear and tear."

### FOLLOW THE RULES ALWAYS

When You Will Avoid Trouble,  
Says Houpt

"According to the head of the Motor Club in Philadelphia," says Harry A. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, "most automobile accidents can be traced to some carelessness on the part of the driver."

"Those who are beginning to drive their own cars may save themselves a sojourn in the hospital or the police court by learning and practicing the following rules:

"Keep to the right, especially on turns. This does not mean right center. In the event of an accident nine times out of ten if you're on the right you're in the right."

"Stay clear of the car tracks whenever you can. You'll have tires as well as the tempers of many in the alley behind. Remember that the tracks are reserved chiefly and primarily for the trolley."

"The traffic policeman is your friend. Regard him as such. Co-operate, don't hinder. The bluecoat in the center of the street has the same relation to you as the watchman at a railroad crossing."

"Don't indulge in friendly races in city streets. The results are too frequently painful in more ways than one."

"Don't try to beat the 'stop-go' sign just as the policeman is changing the signal. If you're traveling south the driver of a car coming east may also attempt to pass the corner as the sign turns."

"Use your horn judiciously in warning pedestrians. The average automobile horn has an effect just the opposite of what is desired. It frightens and causes confusion."

## Here Is The True Story Of The Famous Liberty Motor

Lightest And Most Powerful Airplane Engine In World  
Now Being Produced On Quantity Basis

The following story of the Liberty Motor, concerning which piece of mechanism so many conflicting accounts have recently sprung into print, was written by a disinterested and accurate investigator for the Scientific American.

When Secretary Baker made the dramatic announcement last summer that a new motor christened the "Liberty" had been developed by two American engineers in a five day conference behind locked doors men who were experienced in machine design shrugged their shoulders. They knew the impossibility of designing so highly refined a machine as an airplane motor in such a brief time. They assumed, therefore, that the so-called new motor was probably a standard motor in which a few modifications had been introduced, and speculation was rife as to what particular standard motor had been adopted. It was at first claimed that the German motor, known as the Mercedes, formed the basis for the Liberty Motor; then other claims came forward.

An air of mystery has surrounded the Liberty Motor from its inception, and it is high time that this was dispelled. Recent announcements from the War Department disclosing details of the motor and its similarity to other motors of American and foreign design give us the liberty to tell here for the first time the real story of the development of our standard aviation motor.

Shortly after the outbreak of the great European war Henry Joy, then president of the Packard Motor Car Company, became impressed with the importance of the airplane in modern warfare. He felt certain that before the conflict was over the United States would be involved, and looking about among our motor manufacturers he realized how poorly prepared we were to produce the motive power for aerial warfare. There was no question that Europe was far ahead of us in the construction of airplanes and airplane motors, and being a motor manufacturer himself he realized how long it would take to develop the manufacture of first class motors in this country, even after we woke up to the realization of their necessity. Therefore he urged his company to proceed at once with the development of an airplane motor which would compare favorably with the very best produced in Europe. This was in the fall of 1914.

In the spring of 1915 work was started on such a motor, and the design was completed in November of that year. The engine was ready for block test in February of 1916. As there were no facilities for testing airplane engines by actual flights in this country, the new motor was placed in a racing chassis of special construction and was subjected to severe tests at the Sheephead Bay Speedway. The engine was of 295 cubic inches displacement, or just under the 300 inch racing limit established by the A. A. A. It was of the twelve cylinder V type, with cast iron cylinders. After it had been thoroughly tested out a second model was designed based on the principles that had been proved out on the first model. This was of much larger design with four by six cylinders and of 985 cubic inches piston displacement. The new motor was provided with an airplane propeller and mounted on a truck. With this unique power plant the truck was driven about the streets of Detroit. The air propelled truck could travel faster than any man

would dare to drive it. In one test the wheels were locked, and the truck was pushed over snow covered ground.

### World's Record On Ground

In April, 1917, a second engine of this model was completed and placed on a racing chassis. It established the official world's record of 180 miles an hour—or a mile in 28.75 seconds. In this second model steel forged cylinders were used, fitted with pressed steel jackets welded on. Considerable difficulty was at first experienced in attempting to weld the jacket to the cylinders without burning the metal or introducing strains in it. After considerable experiment it was found that the meeting edges which were to be welded must be of the same thickness otherwise the heavier section would carry off the greater proportion of heat and the two surfaces could not be heated to the same temperature. By reducing the surfaces to exactly the same section, welding with the oxyacetylene torch was readily accomplished.

In the first models the cylinders were set at an angle of 80 degrees, following the practice used in automobile engines; but in the second model an angle of 40 degrees was adopted so as to cut down head resistance. Tests of the engine showed that there was no noticeable vibration with the cylinders set at this unusual angle, even when the engine was run at considerably reduced speed. In this engine the cam shaft was placed directly over the cylinders and the housing for the cam shaft acted as a truss to hold the upper ends of the cylinders rigid.

### Cutting Down The Weight

The third model was begun in April, 1917, immediately after war was declared, and the first engine was completed in May. This contained certain improvements over the previous models, aimed particularly at reduction of weight and simplification of manufacture.

One of the first demands upon this country when it entered the war was to start the manufacture of airplanes in large quantities. We had a reputation for manufacturing on a quantity basis, and it was felt that if we turned our great industrial organizing ability upon this problem we could turn out a fleet of airplanes that would simply overwhelm the enemy. Our engineers had studied the foreign airplane motors and a number of them were being made in this country. It was realized, however, that they were not adapted for quantity production on an American basis, and it was very necessary for us to develop a motor of our own which would become a standard and which could be produced in enormous quantities. As soon as the United States was drawn into the war the Packard Motor Car Company offered its models and experience to the Government, and being actuated by patriotic motives was perfectly willing to abandon, for the time being, all claim to the origination of this motor, although it had expended \$400,000 in its development. However, there were some charges that the Government called for, and it was felt that a representative of some other motor manufacturing concern should be called in to advise with the Packard engineers in the modifications which would eventually be adopted by the Government. Accordingly Major Hall of the Hall-Scott Motor Company was called to Washington to confer with Mr. (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Vincent, chief engineer of the Packard Company. Mr. Vincent had with

(Continued on Page 7)

CAV

### CAR LIGHTING AND STARTING

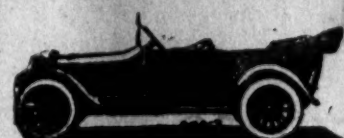
is designed on the very bed-rock of simplicity, no complications, no intricate mechanical or electrical devices—just a perfectly arranged system in which the lighting and starting are run from one battery.

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We know that Veedol will increase your mileage and save anywhere from \$50 to \$115 a year in operating expense.

Prove that out yourself. Here's how you can do it. Clean out your automobile crankcase. Fill with kerosene. Run your motor about thirty seconds under its own power. Drain out all kerosene and refill with Veedol.

Then make a test run over a familiar road including steep places and straight level stretches. You will find your motor has acquired new pick-up and hill-climbing ability. It will have less vibration and will give greater gasoline mileage.

Veedol will cost you more than the average oil. With a few gallons of Veedol you can drive 2,000 to 5,000 miles. That will give you ample opportunity to compare operating costs. It will prove the superiority of Veedol as emphatically as have laboratory tests.

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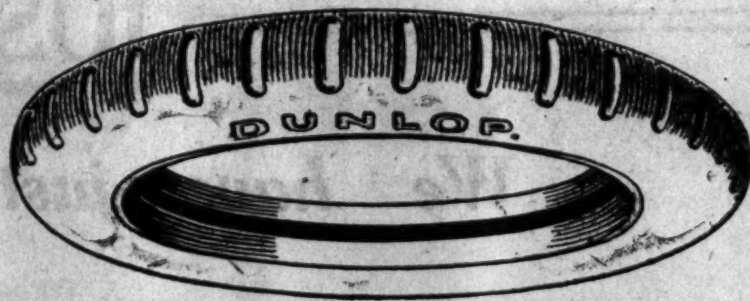
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## Here Is The True Story Of The Famous Liberty Motor

(Continued From Page 6)

him the blueprints of the complete plans of his motor, and these were studied by Major Hall, who suggested a number of changes.

### Rising Engine Power

When the war first broke out airplanes were fitted with 100 horsepower engines. Very soon they were found to be insufficient, and engines of 125 horsepower were made. The engine power then gradually increased to 150, 175, 200, and 250; and it was about in that neighborhood when Major Hall and Mr. Vincent were called upon to furnish the United States standard motor. It was felt that a motor should be designed so far ahead in power of anything else that had been produced that by the time it could be turned out in quantity it would still be well in the lead. Accordingly a horse-power of between 350 and 400 was sought, and the size of the cylinders was changed from 4x6 to 6x7. Because of the larger cylinders required in the new motor the angle of the V was changed from 40 to 45 degrees. The larger pistons and cylinders required slightly greater clearances. In place of the forced lubrication of the crank shaft, which was provided in the Packard engine, the scupper system was introduced by Major Hall, because it had been found very efficient on the Hall-Scott motor. This is also a feature of the Mercedes motor. The scupper consists of a small cuplike flange on the crank arm which catches the oil and throws it up on the bearing of the crank shaft. These and other slight modifications were thoroughly discussed and decided upon by the two motor experts, who worked unceasingly and arrived at the finished design in a conference lasting five days. They had a herculean task before them, and deserve the highest praise for the successful outcome of their efforts.

As soon as the conference was over telegraphic instructions were sent on to the Packard plant and work was started immediately upon the new motor. Even before blue prints arrived the wood model was prepared in the general form and essential features of the new motor. Work on the new engine was pushed at the highest speed possible, and on the third day of July it was completed and shipped to Washington. The next day it arrived there, on the nation's birthday, and was christened the "Liberty Motor."

### Develops Over 400 H. P.

After the first experimental motor had been completed it was subjected to a great many trying tests and was found to be exceedingly efficient and very light. It developed a horse-power of considerably over 400 and its weight was but little over 800 pounds. Its weight per horse-power was therefore about two pounds, which is much lighter than the majority of airplane motors. On endurance tests it stood up wonderfully. It was tested at the summit of Pike's Peak in order to determine its action under conditions of rarefied atmosphere, and proved very satisfactory. At the Bureau of Standards in Washington a special

room was set aside in which a partial vacuum was created equivalent to that which exists at the maximum height to which an airplane engine has been carried. In this room the engine was found to operate perfectly. At one of its first altitude tests in a plane the American record for altitude was smashed. Not until September was the order to proceed with the manufacture of the Liberty Motor definitely given, and immediately work was started in the Packard plant.

It was not considered advisable to build a new plant and purchase new machinery for the manufacture of the new motor, because this would consume a great deal of time. Instead, it was decided to give up the manufacture of automobile motors for the time being and rearrange the machine tools to take the new motor. While the plans were being prepared to carry this out the automobile motor plant was operated day and night at full capacity in order to produce as many automobile motors as possible before the manufacture of them stopped. Under this intensive program by the end of the year a large stock of motors had been machined and for the most part assembled to meet the commercial demands. In the meantime work on the new Liberty Motor was going ahead as fast as possible. New jigs had to be constructed, machine tools had to be fitted with new appliances and the work had to be organized so that the motor could be produced on a large scale.

### First Delivery July 4

It is interesting to note that the first experimental motor was delivered to the Government on the Fourth of July, and the first production motor was sent to Washington on Thanksgiving Day. This, however, did not mean that the production problems had all been solved. No one except a man who has actually had experience with such work can realize the infinite amount of detail required in organizing a new industry. Usually any showing at all to the general public, and consequently is not appreciated. One of the engineers of the Ford plant told the writer personally that he thought every one would recognize the right of the Ford company to an opinion on quantity production manufacture. He said that never in the world's history had a greater piece of work been done on a similar scale. The development of the Liberty Motor was simply short of marvelous, and the public instead of criticizing the manufacturer for slowness should be thankful that they have had such competent men to carry on the work and develop a motor of such efficiency in so incredibly short a space of time.

### Turkey Day Motor Troubles

The motor which was delivered to the Government on Thanksgiving Day developed a number of small troubles. One of these was the difficulty of lubrication, and eventually it was found necessary to change the scupper system to the original forced lubrication system. But the most im-

portant change was made in the production of the cylinders. In the first Liberty Motors the cylinder had to be bored from the solid—an operation that was very costly in time and money. This, however, was a copy of the best foreign engineering practice, and was followed as a necessary detail by our engineers. It was at this juncture that the engineers of the Ford Motor Car Company made a notable contribution. They developed a cylinder forged out of steel tubing, which enabled the manufacturers to turn out the cylinders at very low cost and in exceedingly large quantities. Seamless steel tubing is used, and this in but four operations under the forge press and bulldozer is converted into a headed and flanged cylinder blank on which a minimum of machining need be done. The manufacture of these cylinders was not undertaken until the end of January, and now they are being turned out in very large quantities. Each week the cost of producing the cylinders has been reduced slightly, and all the savings made have been turned over to the Government. At the time the writer observed the work on these cylinders the cost had been cut down more than half, with even greater economies in prospect.

### Ignition Was Problem

One of the difficulties encountered in the Liberty Motor had to do with the form of ignition. In the original Packard motor the "Delco" system of ignition was used. This consists in generating current with a small electric generator geared to the engine shaft and then transmitting the current by means of a pair of distributors to the spark plugs. Magneto ignition was tried, but it proved impossible to design a single magneto which would operate with the irregular timing required in an engine in which the cylinders were set at the unusual angle of 45 degrees. A single magneto could not be used and so a battery of four magnetos had to be employed. This added somewhat to the weight of the engine. Then further difficulties were encountered. Owing possibly to the vibration of the engine at high speed the magnets of the magneto showed fatigue and gradually lost their magnetic property. So that eventually it was decided to return again to the original system of ignition. One of the marked differences in appearance of the Liberty and Packard "900" is due to the fact that the latter is provided with reduction gearing. The advantage of this is that it places the hub of the propeller more nearly in line with the center of area of the engine so that far more efficient driving results are produced in the air. For this reason the reduction gearing is being looked upon with favor now, and it is highly probable that there will be a return to this feature of the original Packard "900." Furthermore the ideal speed for the engine is higher than ideal propeller speed. It is rather remarkable that in a number of very important features it has been necessary to revert to the original design.

### Production Increasing

Production of the Liberty Motor is now proceeding at a very satisfactory pace. More motors are being produced than there are planes to carry them. When the writer visited the Packard plant several weeks ago they were being turned out at the rate of 15 per day and it was hoped that inside of two months a production of 50 per day would be attained. No expense was being spared to reach

this rate of production, but again the matter of organization was holding up the work so that it was considered impossible to attain that rate before the end of June.

In the Ford plant, manufacture of the Liberty Motor was just about to start with a program of 100 complete engines per day when the plant is in full operation. Here, as in the Packard plant, the standard equipment of the machine shop was being overhauled and reorganized for work on the Liberty Motor. This was being done at the expense of the regular commercial motor. In several other factories work on the Liberty Motor has just begun or is about to begin, and certainly by the middle of the summer the Liberty Motor ought to be produced in very large quantities. The only thing that is retarding the airplane program now is the manufacture of planes to carry the motors.

### Liberty Efficiency Assured

The efficiency of the Liberty Motor is not to be questioned by any one who has examined it thoroughly. It is far more powerful than any other airplane engine ever produced on a quantity production basis. It exceeds in power all but a few experimental machines. Although rated at 400 horse-power it has shown on test as high as 485 horse-power and its weight is 820 pounds.

It is a mistake to assume that any one motor is adapted to all classes of airplane service. There is no single motor abroad which is of such universal utility. The Liberty Motor is one of the most powerful airplane motors in the world and the lightest for its power. Obviously it would be impracticable to use it on light machines which do not require such power or on slow observation machines. But it is ideal for bombing purposes, for here we have large airplanes of great carrying capacity that must travel long distances at high speed. The Liberty Motor should also be available for fighting machines of the larger type. We are making a great many motors of other types for our training machines and for our lighter fighting machines. Altogether the airplane situation is fast approaching a very satisfactory basis, and before the end of the year it should play an important part in the great struggle on the other side of the water.

### AUTOS WARN LONDON OF AEROPLANE RAIDS

Motors Run Through Streets Bearing Danger Signs As Enemy Craft Approach

There is an organization of motor car owners in London, England, which has rendered valuable service to the public in connection with the raids of the German air pirates. When warning of an air raid is received in the city explosive sky-rockets are fired from various points. The automobiles then drive through the city streets, honking their horns to attract attention. On each side of the car, above the motor hood a

large sign is carried on which is printed the warning: "Take cover." When the danger is passed the reverse side of the sign is shown, which reads: "All clear." A Boy Scout bugler who rides in the car also assists in informing the citizens that the Huns have departed.

The drivers of the cars wear a uniform which includes a metal helmet similar to that worn by the soldiers in the trenches. This latter is worn for protection against shrapnel from the British anti-aircraft guns, which usually provide the raiders with more or less special entertainment.

Overland cars are well represented in this motor corps, of which Charles J. Wright, Continental Sales Manager for Willys-Overland, Inc., is an active member.

### Many Chauffeurs In U. S. Service

The ranks of chauffeurs have been considerably depleted during the last few months by the demands of the war. State examinations of late for intending chauffeurs have not been attracting as many applicants as a year ago, owing to the unsettled conditions and the probabilities of the next draft calling more men into the service. New York State has supplied the army with a large number of competent drivers and mechanics.

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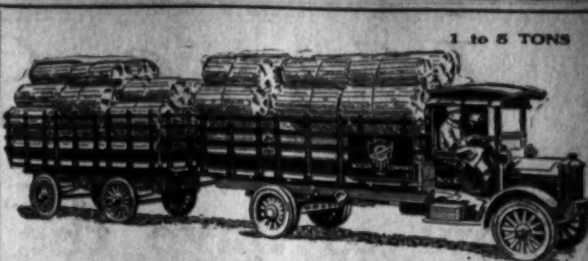
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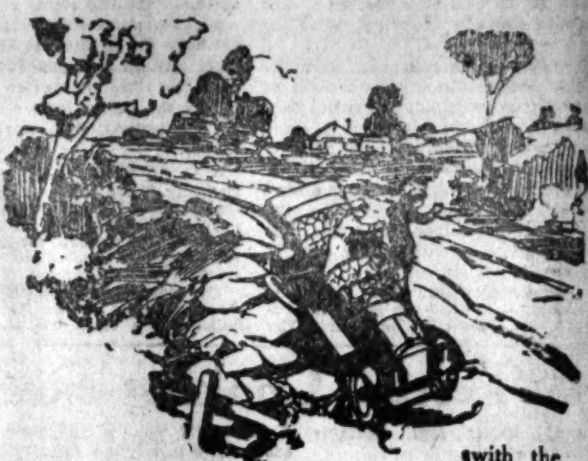
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# Health, Beauty And The Home

## How to Save the Nation's Babies

By Harvey W. Wiley, M. D.

The Famous Authority on Pure Food and Director of the Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health of "Good Housekeeping" Magazine.

ONE of the most important problems which now confronts us is saving the infants that unnecessarily die. Julia Lathrop, the head of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, has inaugurated a nation-wide campaign in behalf of the infant and the child under five. Statistics show that approximately 300,000 children of this age die in the United States every year.

If we were to read the casualties from the European battlefields summed up at the end of the year, showing that 300,000 American soldiers had been killed during the twelve months we should be appalled.

But the death of the soldier in battle is glorious. It is the supreme test of his loyalty and sacrifice. He goes into the fight knowing the chances that he takes. To die on the field of battle has always been esteemed a privilege by the soldier (and the help it craves).

The child has no such claim upon the glory of death. The greater number of these children are infants and as the word implies, they cannot tell of their pains and sufferings. Tennyson beautifully describes the language of the infant crying in the night: "Its only language is a cry."

Mutely the suckling infant looks into the eyes of its mother and father with confident appeal for help. How cruel to deny the help it craves.

Our first purpose should be to prevent the illness; it is often too late after disease has made the child its victim. The

great majority of infants that die during the year perish during the hot months. As the temperature rises so does the death rate among infants.

As a rule it is not the high temperature that kills. It is the effect of the high temperature upon the child's food. In the case of an infant the only food it should have is milk. A high temperature has a disastrous effect upon the milk.

When milk is kept cold (near the temperature of ice) its bacterial growth is very slow. When the temperature of milk rises to 80 or 90 degrees its bacterial growth is enormously increased. Not only do the harmless bacteria grow in increasingly great numbers, but also the organisms which tend to produce disease.

There are thousands of parents who do not know the importance of keeping milk cold. There are other thousands who do not have the facilities to keep milk cold. Thus between ignorance and inability the child has little chance for its life. This is why the danger months for the infant are particularly July, August and September.

A factor which strongly affects infant mortality is the income of the father. As the income falls below a thousand dollars a year the death rate of the child increases. It is not until the income reaches about twelve hundred dollars that the death rate of the children falls to normal.

The reason of this relation is not difficult to discover. In the family where the father has a small income, pure, sweet



"A woman's beauty depends to a large extent upon the mobility of the tiny muscles of her eyes."

milk, kept on ice until it is time to feed it to the child is not usually found. It is not the temperature of the milk which it is fed, but the temperature of the child's body at the time of feeding. It is this that is the cause of the high death rate.

An infant not weaned by the first of June should not be weaned before the first of October. It is a grave threat to the health of the child to give it other than the mother's milk during the hot months. It is far better that a child should be weaned before it is nine months old on the first of June than to be weaned at eleven months on the first of August. Hundreds of lives would be saved by obeying this injunction.

Another cause of the high death rate among infants is the working mother. It means by the working mother, the mother who goes out from the house to work for wages, not the one who works to keep her home in order at home.

No mother can delegate her functions to another. Motherhood is the most valuable and productive industry in the world. No other form of industry should be allowed to usurp its place.

The State and the city should take vigorous steps to prevent mothers from working out of the home. Such assistance as is necessary to keep her at home should be freely granted.

The State requires the child of a certain age to go to school. It has the same duty and right to keep the mother of the infant at home.

## Your Precious Eyes

By Lina Cavaliere, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

THE good housewife knows that nothing is so necessary for ventilation as having the windows in good working order, so that the air may be readily admitted or expelled. So she is careful to keep the pulleys in good running order, and if a frame becomes swollen from moisture she at once has this defect remedied. If we were as careful to keep our eye motors in good working condition there would be far less call for eyeglasses with the expense and lack of beauty which their use entails.

The pupil of the eye which dilates in the dark and contracts in the light is the original soul window. It is merely a hole which becomes smaller or larger as the pulleys of the iris contract or relax.

You know that all muscles feel better when they are evenly exercised, and you realize how refreshing the darkness is after spending much time in a bright light. One of the easiest ways of keeping yourself fresh is therefore to close the eyes from time to time and enable the muscles which have been holding the pupils into pin points to relax. For closing the eyes is equivalent to going into the dark.

The part of the eye which most closely resembles a window, however, is the lens which is placed right over the iris or colored part of the eye. If the lens loses its transparency, as it does in cases of cataract, it is as impossible to see as it is to look out of a pane of glass which has been covered with paint.

A number of little muscles move the lens forward or back according as the object to be observed is near or far away. Yet because so many parents and teachers forget that the tiny eye muscles must be evenly used, many a boy and girl is obliged to wear eyeglasses for the astigmatism which is caused by lack of even work among the tiny lens muscles.

The best way to keep the muscles of accommodation in good condition is to remember that you possess these tiny structures and offer them a change of work. If you are playing bridge at the end of each rubber, if not oftener, make it a point to look far down the room and carefully get the details of the costumes or decorations down there well in your mind's eye. If you are reading or doing other close work raise your eyes every half hour or so and look out of the window.

Aside from considerations of health the habit of mobility of all these tiny eye-muscles makes for beauty and intelligence in the countenance of their possessor, for then when her moods change the expression of her face reflects these changes as a limpid pool reflects the passing of clouds and sunshine.

I am not mentioning the various moods or ideas which may shine out through your eyes when these latter acquire the art of responding quickly to your mental stimulus, for this subject would require a whole course of study. Yet sympathy with the life around one and a well stocked mind would be the two principal topics of the entire study.

When one of the greatest of our old masters painted the cleverest woman of his day he imparted so much of this look of movement to her features, though they are in repose, that to this very day Mona Lisa's laughing eyes are storm centres which draw her admirers and detractors into battle. And what greater reward could be asked by a clever woman than to be a mental stimulus to the world for many centuries after her departure?

## Tested Cooking Recipes

### Peanut Flour and Cottage Cheese Loaf.

MIX 1 cup cottage cheese, 1 cup peanut flour, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 cup chopped nuts, 1 cup cooked rice, 2 tablespoonfuls finely chopped onion (previously cooked until soft in ½ cup water), 1 tablespoonful melted fat and a dash of pepper. Shape into a loaf and cook about 35 minutes. Serve hot with tomato sauce.

### Raspberry Charlotte.

SOAK \* package (about 2 tablespoonfuls) gelatin in \* cup cold water. Dissolve in 1 cup boiling water, add 2½ cup sugar and 2 cups raspberry (or loganberry) juice. Turn enough of the jelly into a mold lined with cold water to cover the bottom ¼ inch thick. Set in pan of ice water to harden. In the center of the mold, on the jelly, set a small mold filled with jam. Pour in half set jelly to fill the space between the two molds. Let stand on ice until set. Remove the ice and water from the inner mold, pour in a little warm water to fill the mold, and at once lift it out. Fill the open space with

1 cup cream whipped and sweetened with 3 tablespoonfuls sugar and mixed with 1 cup of choice berries.

### Peanut Flour and Cornmeal Biscuits.

MIX and sift 1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup peanut flour, 1 cup sifted flour, 2 teaspoonfuls salt and 6 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Work in 4 tablespoonfuls shortening with two forks and add liquid enough to make a soft dough. (It will require a little more than 1 cup of liquid). Turn out on lightly floured board, pat and roll about ¼-inch in thickness, cut and bake in a rather quick oven.

### Favorite Sherbet.

BOIL 4 cups of water and 2 cups of sugar about 20 minutes. Cool and add the juice of 3 oranges, 3 lemons and 3 bananas pressed through a ricer. Freeze to a mush, add the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs mixed with 4 tablespoonfuls sugar and finish freezing. If you wish a richer dessert add 1 cup of cream whipped and sweetened with the egg whites.

### Oatmeal Muffins.

BOIL 1 cup rolled oats and 2 tablespoonfuls corn oil in 1 cup milk 1 minute. Set aside to become lukewarm. Dissolve 1 cake yeast and 2 tablespoonfuls corn syrup in ¼ cup lukewarm water and combine with first mixture. Add ½ cup whole wheat flour mixed and sifted with ½ cup flour and 1½ teaspoonfuls salt. Beat well. Set aside to double in bulk (about 1 hour). Then fill greased muffin pans about 2/3 full, let rise again until double in bulk and bake in a moderately hot oven.

### Loganberry Jelly.

SOAK 1 tablespoon gelatin in 4 tablespoonfuls cold water. Dissolve in ½ cup of boiling water, add ½ cup sugar and 1 cup loganberry juice. Turn into a mould rinsed with cold water.

## "War-Time" Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast Corn Flakes Bananas Corn Muffins Coffee	Breakfast Oatmeal Creamed Codfish Baked Potatoes Coffee	Breakfast Poached Eggs Creamed Potatoes Barley Muffins Coffee	Breakfast Fruit Cornmeal Mush Buckwheat Muffins Coffee	Breakfast Strawberries Scrambled Eggs Hashed Potatoes Rice Muffins Coffee	Breakfast Baked Apples Griddle Cakes Coffee Luncheon Cottage Cheese Salad Brown Bread Stewed Fruit Dinner Cannelloni of Beef and Rice Boiled Onions Peas	Breakfast Codfish and Potato Balls Corn Bread Coffee Dinner Chicken en Casserole Tomato Salad Rhubarb Foam Sliced Bananas Buckwheat Cookies Supper Chicken Salad in Tomato Cases Cookies Fruit
Luncheon Chicken Salad Potato Biscuits Macaroni Cocoa Dinner Boiled Dinner (Corned Beef, Potatoes, Cabbage, etc.) Rice Pudding with Raisins	Luncheon Stuffed Tomato Salad Bran Muffins Cocoa Dinner Filets of Fish Boiled Potatoes Lettuce and Radish Salad Sliced Pineapple Cookies	Luncheon Vegetable Ragout Virginia Baked Bananas Iced Tea Dinner Corned Beef Spinach Ice Cream Potato Flour Sponge Cake	Luncheon Savory Rice Potato Biscuits Radishes Lemon Pie Dinner Spinach Souffle Potato Balls Asparagus and Lettuce Salad Rice Bread	Luncheon Vegetable Chowder Oatmeal Waters Dinner Boiled Fish New Potatoes New Peas Lettuce Salad Corn Starch Pudding		

## Beauty Questions Answered

MY nose troubles me a great deal; it looks so shiny and red. I take plenty of exercise, drink a glass of water in the morning and use only very little alcohol. What should I do?

—ELIZABETH K.  
When not due to over indulgence in alcohol an excessively red nose is usually the result of indigestion or clothing that is too tight. In the first stages of the trouble you might

try bathing the unfortunate feature frequently with this:

Distilled water ..... 50 grams  
Rose water ..... 50 grams  
Tincture of benzoin... 1 gram  
Sulphate of potassium... 1 gram

COULD you prescribe anything for removing a deep wrinkle which has formed between my eyes as a result, I believe, of constant frowning? E. D.

Light—that is—surface massage is a good corrective for wrinkles. Use the following cream when you are doing this. It has an excellent astringent effect and will help to tighten the skin:

Rose water ..... 6 ounces  
Almond milk ..... 1½ ounces  
Alum ..... 60 grains

If the wrinkle is too obstinate for this treatment to produce a cure, then cut some adhesive plaster into strips and paste them across the wrinkled surface after the skin has been drawn taut into place by the thumb and forefinger.

DO you know of any way by which I can make myself grow taller?—B. R.

Any exercises that will render the body lithe and supple, develop its weak muscles or deepen its breathing will prove an important factor in toning up the entire system. This will stimulate the circulation and form the right basis for further bodily development. The stretching exercises are particularly efficacious. Take up some daily gymnasium work and go in for active out-of-door sports. These things, if enthusiastically done, will lead you to acquire that all-around physical development that is so attractively alluring in the conception of the Grecian Diana. If your height happens not to measure up to the ideal perfectly proportions of five feet five, perhaps you are endowed with a pearly, rose-leaf complexion, or beautiful, lustrous hair. Be your own severest critic and discover all your faults, if you wish, but do not neglect to count your blessings also.

## How to Make Good Soups Without "Stock"

WHEN the housewife plans to have soup for dinner she usually thinks of a mixture of meat and bones, which she knows will be nourishing and comparatively inexpensive. She cannot restrain a sigh, however, about the relative preponderance of bone over meat which the butcher invariably sees fit to send her.

It is distinctly to her advantage to know that there are other ways of making soups from vegetables; from the various grains and such legumes as peas and beans. These are quite as palatable as the regulation "meat-stock" soups, and in many ways are even superior to the other in real nutritive value.

In the Spring and Summer especially should these lighter and more healthful soups be more generally used. To prepare a meat soup it requires at least one pound of meat and bones for a quart of liquid. But if you will take a pea-soup, for instance, it will be found that half a pound of peas alone will be more than sufficient to make a most delicious tasting creamed soup. By actual scientific comparison, taking them solely by caloric value, the pea soup will contain more than three times as much nourishment as the beef soup.

Soup of any kind is particularly valuable at the beginning of a meal, because when taken hot in this way it stimulates a proper flow of the gastric juices and also prevents any unnecessary overloading of the stomach by an excessive quantity of solid food.

Soups made from grains and legumes are especially good because when the preliminary cooking is thoroughly done, a partial disintegration of the grains takes place and this brings about beforehand a partial digestion of the food elements. In this way the strength-giving elements that enter into their composition can be assimilated into the system almost immediately and without any undue tax on the digestion.

After the material is thoroughly cooked it should then be strained through a colander. This will remove the skins and any other superfluous foreign matter that may be contained in this material. After straining the desired amount of milk or other liquid is added until the soup attains a rich creamy consistency, which may then be additionally flavored with a slice or two of onion, or a few stalks of celery. The salt and pepper should be added just the last thing before serving. The cautious housewife will have the soup under-seasoned rather than over-seasoned.

FROM the standpoint of health and economy cereals belong in the very first rank of human foods. How many of you know the story based on Johnson's well known dictionary definition of oats, wherein he declares it is "a grain used in Scotland for human food, but in England for horses?" The trenchant reply, "Where will you find such men and such horses?" illustrates with peculiar aptness the remarkable value of oats as a food commodity.

Lately we have begun to have a fresh appreciation of its worth in our dietary. Especially when, as now, we have been obliged to cut down on our consumption of meat and our bread is becoming gradually less and less satisfying, as the amount of wheat is being eliminated, and more or less unwholesome substitutes are provided by the bakers under the guise of "patriotism." The truth of the matter is that most bakers have commercial souls, and even the distress that is now being occasioned by the war cannot make them disregard the old adage of "a penny saved is a penny earned."

Oatmeal is one of the best cereals ob-

tainable for steady, long-continued use. For one thing, its taste is not so pronounced as to cause any one to tire of it easily. Moreover, oatmeal contains a little more than 16 per cent of protein. It is, therefore, particularly useful as a strengthening, palatable and health-giving food.

The chief contribution of cereals to the nourishment of the body is starch, which is the element needed to give us sufficient energy for our daily tasks. But even more important than this is the fact that cereals contain an exceedingly valuable amount of mineral matter. Deprive the human system of its mineral substance and the bones become brittle and break very easily; the walls of the arteries harden rapidly and do not perform their functions.

Besides the fat, which the cereals themselves also contain, a considerable additional amount is usually added in the form of cream, milk or butter. Milk and cream are a valuable addition to any meal, and any food that requires them is an important factor in securing a well-rounded diet.

The ready-to-eat cereals rank a close

second to the uncooked cereals, not perhaps, in economical value, but in the saving of time. A certain amount of time must be expended in preparing the other cereals, and where the housekeeper is pressed to get her work done it is sometimes much wiser to forego a slight saving in cost for the sake of economy in time.

Rice, when served in its white polished state, is deficient in mineral matter because this has been removed with the outer husk. For this reason it is by far the better plan to demand the unpolished rice, or the so-called brown rice. This is far healthier in every way and is really a much more "tasty" food than the white rice. It needs only a fair trial to convince the housekeeper of its greater palatability as well as its superior nutritive power.

It is hardly necessary to mention farina, which is made up of eleven per cent of protein elements; wheatena, hominy, samp, cream of wheat, Indian meal or barley. These and the familiar gruel, served to invalids, are all more or less favored in every household.

Then there are the many varieties of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and other Italian pastes made from wheat flour that are, accordingly, unusually rich in protein value. Noodles, too, are an economical preparation made of wheat flour and can be served in a great variety of ways, even for a breakfast cereal.

In cooking any cereal, like rolled or steamed oats, or grits, it is usually a safe rule to cook them twice as long as the directions call for, though care must be exercised to see that no cereal is burned. A cereal must be cooked thoroughly so that the cell-wall surrounding the starch is broken down, thus liberating the starch grains. This makes them soluble and capable of being digested easily.

Under-cooked cereals induce intestinal

irritation. That is why so many men and children, too, are cross, peevish and fretful immediately after breakfast.

Sometimes it is well into the middle of the day before this morning "crankiness" vanishes into a more desirable state of even-tempered well being. It is not the husbands who are at fault, but the cook.

Let her serve well-done cereals, and in a marvelously short time a new order of things will result.

spoil the taste of the soup entirely.

If there is a large amount of one material, say of potatoes, let that serve as the basis for the soup, the others being added at the last as flavoring. Care must be taken, however, to utilize such vegetable together as will be strictly harmonious in taste.

It is an excellent plan to serve with all such light soups some crisply browned croutons, that may be made in the oven from the odds and ends of left-over bread which, in spite of the closest oversight, will sometimes accumulate in the bread-box and would otherwise have to be thrown away. This bread should be cut in small squares or cubes, browned thoroughly, and then a handful placed in each plate and the soup poured over them while it is hot.

In buying green vegetables some housekeepers forget that they are made up of four-fifths water by actual weight; so when they buy a basket of spinach, expecting to use a large dish of it on the table, much bitter disappointment will be avoided if a sufficient amount is secured in the first place to make up for this "boiling-down" process. A cream of spinach soup made from the liquid from which these fresh "greens" are boiled is not only delicious in taste, but is rich in mineral salts which are needed in the early Spring months to keep the system in good condition. It is this spinach that gives the iron to the blood; and it is the iron in the system that gives us the very cheeks and bright sparkling eyes which we all so ardently desire.

Of course, it is the fresh vegetables that make the largest food returns and that give the most delicious taste, but canned vegetables are by no means to be despised for this purpose, as their convenience and sanitary preparation make them a valuable asset in any household emergency. Notwithstanding the fact that they are more expensive than the fresh vegetables this loss is generally more than compensated for by the shorter time required in the preparation.



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1918

S.C.C. CRICKETERS WIN FROM POLICE

Clifford And Deeks Bring In 101 Runs Between Them

'A' CO. DEFEATS CUSTOMS

Recs Have Easy Time Winning From Parsees By 153 To 55

On the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon the Police found the home Club too much for them and they lost by 76 runs.

The weather conditions were perfect and the wicket played true to a degree. Barrett was the bowler and of course the Police batted first, but their total of 105 was a very poor one in the circumstances, especially when it is stated that Barrett actually completed 65 of the runs.

The innings would have been featureless had Barrett failed and it was truly an object lesson to see the "crack" collar the bowling. More often than not he would steal a run on the sixth ball to secure the bowling at the other end, and although his method caused much criticism from the crowd, yet it was perfectly justifiable in view of the fact that the other members of the side failed miserably. Barrett's score included three glorious sixes off Clifford, and a beautiful catch at cover point brought about his dismissal.

Clifford and Deeks scored 91 for the Club's first wicket before Clifford was caught off Potter, Thompson did not trouble the bowlers to any great extent but Lover rendered useful assistance to Deeks before the latter retired after the winning hit was made.

Lover hit out with glorious freedom and a fine catch by Potter prevented Turner from piling on the agony. At 6.45 stumps were drawn with the Club's total at 184 for 6 wickets.

The scores were:

S. M. Police R. C.	
S. C. Young, b. Clifford.....	5
J. Robertson, b. Grimshaw.....	0
K. E. Newman, c. Haynes, b. Grimshaw.....	0
F. W. Potter, c. Knight, b. Grimshaw.....	8
Capt. Barrett, c. Vine, b. Foster.....	65
W. Fairburn, c. Haynes, b. Foster.....	1
H. C. Pelling, b. Vine.....	1
G. Sale, b. Grimshaw.....	5
W. McDermott, not out.....	13
W. Webb, b. Foster.....	0
E. C. Rock, b. Foster.....	2
Extras.....	2
Total.....	105

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Grimshaw.....	13	3	27	5
W. C. G. Clifford.....	7	0	28	1
S. Vine.....	5	0	32	1
W. C. Potter.....	8	1	7	3
C. Knight.....	1	0	2	0
S. C. C.				
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Pelling, b. Potter.....	54			
S. J. Deeks, retired.....	47			
C. E. M. Thompson, c. McDermott, b. Robertson.....	8			
E. G. B. Lover, not out.....	10			
W. C. D. Turner, c. Potter, b. Sale.....	11			
T. H. Pentecost, c. Potter, b. Young.....	10			
C. Knight, c. Fairburn, b. Barrett.....	13			
W. C. Potter, c. J. Vine, W. Haynes and R. Grimshaw, did not bat.....	1			
Extras.....	1			
Total.....	184			

Bowling Analysis	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. W. Potter.....	14	3	65	1
G. Sale.....	11	0	47	1
J. Robertson.....	12	1	44	1
S. C. Young.....	10	2	36	1
E. I. M. Barrett.....	0	1	0	1

**'A' Co. Beats Customs**  
'A' Co. (S.V.C.) and the Customs C. Co. met on the S. M. Police Ground and a most enjoyable game resulted in a victory for the Volunteers by 60 runs.

The winners batted first and Cooke (50) and T. R. Macdonald (46) made excellent contributions towards success. The Customs bowling appeared decidedly weak, or must we blame the condition of the turf for the moderate analysis?

Against the bowling of Macdonald, Monk and Milner, the Customs representatives fared rather badly, and thanks to Nash (36), Miller (14) and Campbell (13) the team were saved from what would otherwise have been a rather bad beating.

The scores and analysis are appended:

'A' Co., S.V.C.	
T. E. Wilson, b. Taylor.....	15
P. Milner, b. Nash.....	12
P. D. Sullivan, b. Taylor.....	0
W. B. Anderson, c. Heron, b. Ogden.....	12
G. B. C. Chisholm, b. Nash.....	12
W. J. Monk, b. Nash.....	12
H. Langley, b. Ogden.....	12
T. R. Macdonald, b. Heron.....	46
D. H. Cooke, b. Nash.....	50
J. E. Cameron, not out.....	4

(Continued on Page 2)

BASEBALL SCRIBES WROTE FOR BIBLE

Many Allusions To American National Game In Scriptures

By J. C. Cairns

In the Baseball Magazine. The prevailing notion that baseball is an invention of comparatively modern times is exploded by a careful study of the Scriptures. Such a study not only shows that baseball was a familiar game to the ancients but reveals a familiarity with that peculiar mode of expression usually regarded as modern baseball slang. It may be considered strange that this important fact has not been brought to light by students of the Bible, and some doubt may be entertained by the skeptically inclined.

Thoroughly to dispel any such doubt the sources of the following passages are indicated and any doubter in possession of an English Bible can easily verify the quotations for himself. That long hits and batting rallies were not unknown in early days is evidenced by the assertion in Exodus 16, 22, that "They gathered two homers" doubtless following out the injunction in Exodus 23, 31: "And thou shalt drive them out" or in Genesis 43, 16, where we find Joseph saying "Bring these men home."

That there were certain difficulties to be overcome is shown by the following statement in Numbers 22, 11: "I may be able to overcome and drive them out." The statement in Exodus 26, 29: "Thou shalt double" is matched by the confident assertion in Judges 17, 12, "I will give thee a double." It is quite apparent that batters were not left to their own judgment by the orders contained in Joshua 22, 5, "Take diligent heed to walk," and we have the record in Daniel 4, 39, that "Nebuchadnezzar walked." Nebuchadnezzar, by the way, appears to have been a pitcher-manager for we read in II Kings 25, 1, that "Nebuchadnezzar came, he and all his host, and pitched against Israel." We must not, in considering the doubles and homers referred to acquire the idea that the art of pitching was in any way neglected among the ancients, although considerable latitude was allowed to the slabsmen of that day, as witness the words in Numbers 2, 3: "Every man shall pitch by his own standard." Apparently no bullpen or place for the pitchers to warm up was provided, for we read in Deuteronomy 1, 3, the words "Search you out a place to pitch." Then, as now, the importance of the pitcher's part was recognized, for we read in Joshua 4, 20, the casual question, "Did Joshua pitch in Gilgal?"

Glass arms were not unheard of in the old days, for we have in Job 26, 2, the question: "Swaest thou the arm that has no strength?" The two meanings of a familiar word are strikingly shown in the same verse, Jeremiah 15, 7, where we read of "a fan in the gates," and also find the boastful statement, "I will fan them." Then, as today, the value of bush-league experience was not overlooked, for we read concerning certain ones, in Exodus 19, 2: "They... had pitched in the wilderness."

Important as pitching may be, Old Testament managers recognised the value of skill in other departments of the game. In I. Samuel 16, 7, we read that "Saul said, 'provide me now a man that can play well and bring him to me,'" and we can remain in no doubt as to the fact that at least one team was strong behind the bat when we read in Judges 15, 4, that "Samson went and caught."

The popularity of baseball in Old Testament days was widespread. In II Samuel 6, 5, we read that "David and all Israel played," that in I. Kings 5, 12, "Hiram and Solomon made a league" and that according to Daniel 6, 9, even "King Darius signed." A peculiar system of letting out players seems to have been in vogue for in Deuteronomy 19, 9, we read that "The seventh year, the year of release is at hand."

The combination of fine playing ability with a "line of talk" that would inspire other players was in demand, and in Psalms 33, 3, we find the advice, "Play skillfully with a loud noise."

The game had its inside play and its fine points as it has today. In Daniel 6, 27, is the statement, "He worketh signs." In I. Kings 12, 32, we are told that "Jeroboam offered to sacrifice."

A clear example of coaching off third base is found in Judges 19, 9, in the words, "Get you early on your way, that thou mayest go home," and in II Samuel 17, 23, we have the terse statement, "Ahithophel got him home."

We find few references to the arbiters of play, but in Job 9, 33, we have the somewhat mysterious statement, "Neither is there any umpire between us." Whether the statement is to be taken literally or is to be construed as an ironical reflection on the ability of the official, the context does not enable us to determine.

Preliminary practice seems to have been in vogue in the olden time, for we find in Psalms 73, 45 that "he sent divers sorts of fies among them."

Certain stray phrases selected here

OUTDOOR SPORTS



OUTDOOR SPORTS LISTENING TO AN INDOOR SPORTSMAN TELL ONE OF THE NEW CLUB MEMBERS HIS VAST KNOWLEDGE OF THE NEARBY WATERS

At the Theaters

A film of the Russian revolution which carries unusual promise is billed for introduction to Apollo Theater audiences next Thursday. The writer of the scenario and chief actor in the production will be present in person and will sing the songs of the revolution and explain the progress of events as the pictures are reeled off. The artist who produced the play is Mr. A. N. Gerson, an actor of note in Russia. Many of the scenes are taken in Petrograd and the plot of the play, "Martyrs for the People," is laid in Petrograd, Moscow and Siberia. It has to do with the plottings of a group of revolutionists and their betrayal into the hands of the police.

The Apollo program for Thursday will also be featured by vaudeville which includes numbers by a group of French, Italian and American comedians, singers and dancers. Tomorrow at the Apollo will be shown a comedy film produced by an English firm new to the local screen. The picture is called "Me and Me Moke" and is hailed as a great laugh-producer. Tonight "Le Coupable," a Pathe-play, is being shown and at today's matinee Gladys Hulette appears in "A Crooked Romance."

The Olympic program announces as headline number a five-part Paramount picture called "A Coney Island Princess" supplemented by two comedies, "His Own Nemesis" and "When Samuel Skidded." "The Candle and the Moth," a Nordisk production in three parts is showing at the Isis Theater tonight, together with a two-part thriller called "The Black 13." There is a matinee at 3 p.m. Tomorrow the last two episodes of "The Great Secret" will arrive and on Thursday the last two chapters of "The Voice on the Wire."

Mary Pickford is starring at the Victoria tonight and tomorrow night in "The Girl of Yesterday," a romance of the past and present. It is a five-reel story of unique charm.

"Me and Me Moke" is being shown at St. George's this evening, together with other comedies and some scenic films.

A special July 14th bill is set for this evening at the Verdun Gardens where vaudeville and movies will alternate. Eight variety acts, including numbers by the popular team of Keeley and Aldous, are scheduled. Dancing and supper are also to be enjoyed, the Carlton orchestra furnishing the music, and fifty percent of the gate receipts are to go to the French Red Cross.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Ckuzen M. July 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yshiro Maru July 18  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza..... July 19  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashima M. July 19  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per H.T. s.s. Rindani..... July 14  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru July 19  
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan July 20  
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela..... July 20  
MAILS DUE  
From U.S. and Canada:—  
Per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago M. July 15  
Per C.P.R. s.s. Montague..... July 17

Water Polo League Plans Regular Series Of Games

On the analogy of the baseball fans trust that the information is correct, as "Eddie" showed the best speed ever seen locally in the 100 yards and had he continued the game consistently would unquestionably have won his way into the foremost ranks of the best sprint swimmers of the world. A humorist's description of his performance in the Rowing Club 100 yards championship some years back was to the effect that Eddie made a noise like a sneeze and hey, presto! had won the race!

The swimming program for the coming week is as follows:  
Monday 15.—S. Rowing Club, Water Polo, 6.30 p.m., Rowing Club.  
Tuesday 16.—S. I. S. C. practice, 9.00 p.m., Municipal Bath.  
Wednesday 17.—Rowing Club mid-week gala, 9.15 p.m., Rowing Club.  
Thursday 18.—Police S. C. practice, 9.00 p.m., Municipal Bath.  
Friday 19.—S.I.S.C. practice, 9.00 p.m., Municipal Bath; Rowing Club Water Polo, 6.00 p.m., Rowing Club.  
Sunday 21.—Japanese S. C. practice, 9.00 p.m., Municipal Bath.

Standing of Competitors in Rowing Club Swimming Series.

	One Length Handicap	Standing	Handicap	Total
Barnes, E. G.....	1	2	3	6
Brodie, E. A.....	4	3	7	
Brown, J. B.....	2	4	6	
Donald, A. E.....	1	1	2	
Goldman, A. P.....	3	1	4	
Johns, J. H.....	1	1	2	
Pearson, T. C. G.....	1	1	2	
Scriven, A. C.....	1	0	1	
Yates, Smith.....	1	0	1	

**S. I. S. C. Midweek Gala**  
The midweek gala of the Shanghai International Swimming Club was held Friday night. Following are the results of the events:

1 Length Handicap	
1. F. A. Remedios.....	Scratch
2. S. Collico.....	5 secs.
3. E. Roche.....	8 secs.
Nett time, 16.45 secs.	
100 Yards Handicap	
1. N. Abrahams.....	8 secs.
2. C. Ozorio.....	2 secs.
3. T. Mellows.....	18 secs.
Nett time, 69 secs.	
Diving from Springboard and Steps	
1. C. Remedios.....	
2. F. A. Remedios.....	
3. A. Gutterier.....	

Water Polo.  
In a most exciting game the Blues beat the Whites by the odd in three. C. Encarnacao scored 2 goals for Blues and F. A. Remedios 1 for Whites.

The Weather

Hot and damp. The maximum temperature yesterday was 89.2 and the minimum 68.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 91.2 and 76.6.

By Tad

BRILLIANT PLAYS FEATURE VICTORY

Wilhoit, Crow And Halpin Bask In Spotlight As Shanghai Beats Palos 8-1

CY PULLS REGULAR GRAB

But Doc Halpin, Making His First Appearance Locally, Outshines Others

PALOS AGAIN TODAY

The Palos balltossers vowed revenge last night for yesterday's humiliation and hinted darkly that Shanghai might find itself right smack up against a surprise today. The fracas starts at 3.30 and Dr. Halpin, who got in solid with the fans yesterday, will probably pitch for the sailors. Eddy is predicted as the hurler for the landmen.

Brilliant bits of baseball scattered here and there throughout the nine frames featured Shanghai's win over the U.S.S. Palos nine at the Race Course yesterday afternoon. The score was 8-1 and there wasn't any doubt after the third inning but that the game was on ice. Yet the sailors kept hanging around the sacks until either Tinkham or some of the gang behind him stemmed the threatening offensives.

Uncle Cyrus Wilhoit pulled one of the greatest catches ever seen here—or anywhere else for that matter. There were two on in the fifth when Cy tore, into short right, his back to the plate and, with a leap, just touched Tangemann's low Texas leaguer. Cy juggled the thing on the ends of his fingers and grabbed it as it was dribbling to the ground. The catch was a whale.

Crow Back In Game

After an absence of three weeks, Mr. John Bradford Crow, third sacker extraordinary, stepped right up and took a seat in the orchestra section. J. B. corralled a liner hit from Doc Halpin's club that attempted to take J. B.'s glove, hand and arm for a ride to left field.

Swan chased to the wire for Cauveran's foul in the eighth, making a great catch, Holliday turned in one nice stop and throw at short and Gardner wrapped himself around three hits.

Doc Halpin made his first appearance on a Shanghai diamond since coming to the China station from Cavite and Doc was the big gun for the Gunboat crew. He started at shortstop, accepted 10 chances in upper set style, set two double plays in motion, got a hit, nearly knocked Crow over in an attempt to smash a second safety and then took up the mound burden when Mitchim's arm went sore. Halpin was very much in the game and the grandstand devotees and bleacherites were kept busy slipping him the bravo stuff.

Halpin started his first double death in the opening frame as he nabbed Holliday's line drive and pegged to McFeaters, getting Wilhoit, who had singled.

Halpin led off for the Palos and singled, Roberts' perfect pop nipping him as he attempted to commit the larceny. Incidentally Roberts made some nice throws to Wilhoit all through the fracas.

A pass, McFeaters' slipup, Pomeroy's single and Cauveran's wild throw scored Tinkham with the first run in the second. It was a fairly smart inning for Mitchim's error and the second base on balls in the frame, to Hunter, brought Wilhoit to the plate with the sacks crowded. Cy's effort was a fly to right.

Palos Goes Down

The third saw the sinking of the Palos. Holliday singled over Halpin's head and stole. Gardner singled to right, scoring Holliday, and going to second when the ball trickled through Murphy's legs. Crow grounded to Prather and McFeaters dropped Prather's throw, Gardner scoring.

Tinkham popped to Prather, the latter dropped the fly and Crow went to third. Wilhoit, running for Tinkham, stole. Roberts' hit sent Crow home and Cy to third, the latter scoring as Roberts attempted to steal with the ball in Mitchim's hand. Halpin making the putout after the ball had been handled by the entire Palos team. Then Halpin leaped in the air and speared Pomeroy's line drive and threw Swan out at first. Four runs, giving the locals a 5-0 lead.

Capt. McFeaters took command of the ship in the fourth and wrapped



himself around a double that met Tangemann home with the only Palace tally of the afternoon. Tangemann had singled and Heid had batted on Swan's error. Cauveran followed with the single that brought the captain to the bridge with three on. His response, as written, was a double, but Heid, arguing that Pomeroy or Gardner would get the ball, didn't get a start and was out at the dish on a fast relay. Gardner to Holliday to Roberts. Mr. Murphy missed three.

In the fifth Gardner singled and Crow died, that Gardner might live. Tinkham was passed and stole and Robert's punned one with whippers on it at this man Doc Halpin. Doc scooped it nicely and stopped Gardner at third. Halpin then dispatched Pomeroy.

With two down in the sixth, Halpin was given a life on Holliday's error and went to third on Prather's single. The Texas leaguer that gave Wilhoit the opportunity to contribute the big league grab.

Today's scratching homer along third base line drove in Swan and Wilhoit in the sixth and ended the local tallying. Swan had been the recipient of a check and Wilhoit had landed on Prather's error.

Cauveran got as far as third in the sixth on errors by Wilhoit and Crow but died there when Crow took Stewart's fly.

Tinkham fanned seven and allowed six hits, pitched himself out of bad holes, twice and was nice and steady throughout the game.

The box score:

Shanghai

AB R B H T P O A E

Wilhoit, ss. .... 5 1 1 1 4 4 1

Holliday, ss. .... 5 2 2 2 1 4 0

Gardner, cf. .... 5 1 1 1 2 2 1

Crow, 2b. .... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0

Tinkham, p. .... 2 0 0 0 2 3 1

Roberts, c. .... 5 0 1 1 7 2 0

Pomeroy, lf. .... 5 0 1 1 0 0 0

Swan, 1b. .... 5 0 1 1 0 0 0

Murphy, rf. .... 4 0 1 1 2 0 1

Stewart, cf. .... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Mitchim, p. .... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals ..... 36 8 9 12 27 13 4

U.S. Palos

AB R B H T P O A E

Halpin, ss. p. .... 4 0 1 1 1 4 0

Prather, 2b. .... 3 0 1 1 3 1 2

Tangemann, 3b. .... 4 1 2 2 1 4 0

Heid, c. .... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0

Cauveran, lf. .... 4 0 1 0 1 0 0

McFeaters, 1b. .... 3 0 1 2 11 1 2

Murphy, rf. .... 4 0 1 1 2 0 1

Stewart, cf. .... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Mitchim, p. .... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals ..... 34 1 6 7 27 18 8

By Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Shanghai 0 1 4 0 0 8 0 0 0 9 9 4

U.S. Palos 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 8

Earned runs—Shanghai, 2; Palos, 1.

First base on errors—Shanghai, 4; Palos, 4. Left on bases—Shanghai, 5; Palos, 5. Home run—Holliday. Two base hit—McFeaters. Sacrifice hit—Crow. Stolen bases—Holliday, Gardner, Tinkham, Swan, Prather, McFeaters. Hits—off Halpin, 5 in seven innings; off Halpin, one in two innings. Struck out—by Tinkham, 7; by Mitchell, 4; by Halpin, 1. First base on balls—off Tinkham, 1; off Mitchell, 5; off Halpin, 1. Hit by pitcher—Prather. Double plays—Halpin to McFeaters; Heid to Stewart. Held—Empire—Logan and Bunn. Time of game—one hour, 35 minutes.

### THROUGH THE WIRE

Mr. C. H. Green, baseball writer for the North China Daily News, saw his first game for some years from the first base bleachers yesterday. Green has been on the sick list for the past three days.

The Colonel and Sailor Harris had it hot and heavy in the third base section. Harris had the edge.

Nine men showed up for the Shanghai team yesterday. Kay is sick, but Eddy, Porterfield, Neprud and others failed to appear.

The fans are all interested about the possibilities of the 9th Cavalry team coming here from Tientsin. If the colored crew does play here, it will be a page in Shanghai baseball history.

Doc Halpin hasn't had a baseball suit on since last March. He was the manager of the Canaco hospital team at Cavite and played several games

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## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	1st and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Express	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Express	Fast	Local	Express
SHANGHAI	7.55	8.10	8.40	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	PEKING	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
WUJIAO	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	TIEN-TSIN	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30
WUJIAO	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	CHANGCHOW	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45
CHANGCHOW	8.25	8.40	9.10	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	YANKING	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00
PANYANG	8.40	8.55	9.25	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	CHANGCHOW	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15
PANYANG	8.40	8.55	9.25	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	WUJIAO	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30
CHANGCHOW	8.55	9.10	9.40	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	SHANGHAI	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45
CHANGCHOW	8.55	9.10	9.40	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	SHANGHAI	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45
WUJIAO	9.10	9.25	9.55	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	SHANGHAI	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45
WUJIAO	9.10	9.25	9.55	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	SHANGHAI	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45
PEKING	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	SHANGHAI	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45

R. Restaurant Cars. \*Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

## Woonung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woonung Forts—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	1st and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Express	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Express	Fast	Local	Express
WOONUNG	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	SHANGHAI	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
WOONUNG	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	SHANGHAI	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
WOONUNG	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	SHANGHAI	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
WOONUNG	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	SHANGHAI	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
WOONUNG	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	SHANGHAI	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
WOONUNG	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	SHANGHAI	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
WOONUNG	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	SHANGHAI	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
WOONUNG	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	SHANGHAI	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
WOONUNG	8.10	8.25	8.55	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	SHANGHAI	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15

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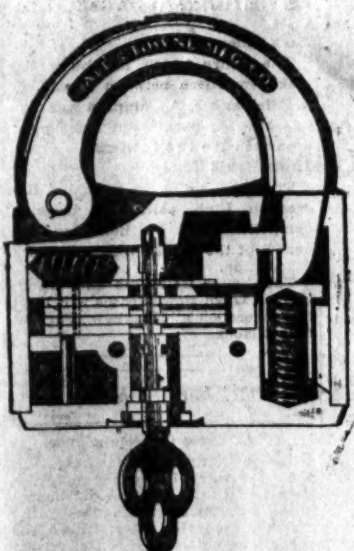
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## Baseball Scribes Wrote For Bible

(Continued From Page 1)

and there serve to remind us of the remarks that may be heard today from players in the field or on the bench; for instance, in Ezekiel 37, 16, "Take another stick"; in Psalm 26, 1, "I shall not slide"; in Job 16, 14, the complaint, "he runneth upon me like a giant," and in Ecclesiastes 5, 6, "Neither say thou that it was an error," the latter remark probably having been addressed to the scorekeeper by a player who has just missed a particularly difficult chance

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## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.				ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS		Local	Fast	Slow	Coals and Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coals and Goods	Express	Local				
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00			14.50	15.50		Zahkou	dep.			6.30	7.55		9.25	14.10	15.25				
Jundeh	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23			15.06	16.06		Hangchow	dep.			7.00	8.30		10.00	14.35	16.00				
Succow	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.28			15.13	16.16		Changchow	dep.			8.04	9.48		11.40	15.20	17.30				
Langhoo Junction	dep.	8.16	9.40	10.63			15.30	16.39		Yehku	dep.			8.41	10.31		12.39	15.51	18.40				
										Langhoo Junction	dep.			7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	19.25				
										Kunai	dep.			7.48	9.53	11.45	14.48	16.62					
										Shanghai	dep.			9.05	10.47	12.58	16.06	17.40					
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55															
Langhoo Junction	dep.	8.16	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.39	16.29	18.12		Langhoo Junction	arr.	6.10	10.33	11.38	14.08	16.33	17.33	18.33					
										Shanghai South	arr.	6.38	10.50	11.55	14.26	16.50	17.49	18.49					
Langhoo Junction	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02			16.97	17.42															
Kunai	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28			16.63	18.49															
Yehku	dep.	7.40	10.26	12.30	14.85		17.22	19.20		Langhoo Junction	dep.			10.30	11.25	14.05	17.18	18.30					
Yehku	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50		17.50			Succow	dep.			10.39	11.44	14.14	17.37	18.29					
Changchow	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50		18.24			Shanghai	dep.			10.49	11.51	14.21	17.49	18.30					
Shanghai	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.15		19.13																
Zahkou	arr.	11.25	13.10	15.50	19.00		19.38							11.00	12.05	14.35	17.68	18.50					